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QUESTION OF THE VIOLATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS IN ANY PART OF THE WORLD

Letter dated 2 March 2000 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the Chairman of the Commission on Human Rights

I have the honour and pleasure of enclosing herewith* the "Memorandum of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on the Implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1244 (1999)". I would like to ask you to have it published as an official document of the fifty-sixth session of the Commission on Human Rights under item 9 of the provisional agenda.

(signed) Branko Brankovic
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

* The enclosure is reproduced as received, in English only.

Annex

MEMORANDUM
OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF UN SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 1244 (1999)

I COMMUNICATIONS ADDRESSED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA TO THE UN SECURITY COUNCIL, UN SECRETARY-GENERAL, KFOR, UNMIK AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

1. Persistent warnings to the violations of UN SC resolution 1244 (1999)

Since the adoption of UN SC resolution 1244 (1999) and the establishment of international security (KFOR) and civilian (UNMIK) presences in Kosovo and Metohija, under the auspices of the United Nations, the Government of the FR of Yugoslavia has continuously warned the responsible representatives of the UN, above all the Security Council, to the drastic violation of key provisions of the Resolution and insisted that all measures from its competencies be undertaken with a view to its consistent implementation.

- **Memorandums of the Government of the FR of Yugoslavia:** By its Memorandums of 27 July and 4 November 1999, containing examples described in detail of flagrant violations of UN SC resolution 1244 (1999) and its related documents, the Yugoslav Government warned the Security Council of the worrisome developments in Kosovo and Metohija since the deployment of KFOR and UNMIK in the southern Serb Province.

On the basis of clear examples on the failures, i.e. on illegal conduct and direct violations of the key provisions of the Resolution and its related documents by KFOR and UNMIK, the Government of the FR of Yugoslavia demanded the Security Council, as an organ with primary responsibility, to undertake energetic and immediate measures towards strict implementation of UN SC resolution 1244 (1999) and the Military Technical Agreement (MTA), in order to put an end to dramatic deterioration of the situation, to ensure the normalization of security situation, as well as full safety of person and property of the entire population in the Province.

- The Government of the FR of Yugoslavia, in more than its 50 communications to the Security Council, continuously pointed to the drastic examples of non-compliance with or gross violations of the mandate of KFOR and UNMIK, particularly related to the violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the FR of Yugoslavia in Kosovo and Metohija, as well as to the continuation of terror, ethnic cleansing and genocide of Albanian terrorists and separatists against the Serbs, Montenegrins, Roma, Turks, Goranci and other non-Albanian population in the Province.

- Through its Committee for Cooperation with the UN Mission in Priština, the Yugoslav Government has forwarded more than 100 letters, protests and demands to the head of UNMIK and KFOR commander, in connection with the implementation of their mandate, clearly established by UN SC resolution 1244 (1999).

2. Passive attitude of UN SC and other bodies of international community

- Despite its clear obligations arising from UN SC resolution 1244 (1999) and its related documents, the Security Council has failed so far to undertake the measures to ensure its strict implementation seriously undermining the authority of the United Nations and thus eroding the credibility in genuine readiness of the world Organization to live up to its obligations.

- In view of the continuous and dramatic deterioration of the situation and drastic violations of fundamental human rights, as well as of destruction of historical and cultural monuments, constituting an integral part of the world cultural heritage, the Government of the FR of Yugoslavia has informed timely and in a well-documented way other international organizations engaged in Kosovo and Metohija (UNHCR, UNHCHR, UNESCO, ICRC, OSCE, EU, Council of Europe, etc.) about the continued worsening of the situation in the Province and demanded that they fulfil their share of responsibility in accordance with SC resolution 1244 (1999) and other relevant international legal instruments within their field of activity.

II SYSTEMATIC VIOLATIONS OF UN SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 1244 (1999) AND MILITARY TECHNICAL AGREEMENT

1. Systematic violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the FR of Yugoslavia and the mandate of UN Security Council

a) UN SC resolution 1244 (1999) unambiguously confirms the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the FR of Yugoslavia in Kosovo and Metohija (preambular para 10; subpara 8, Annex 2)

- **Decisions of UNMIK and KFOR**: Regulations of UN Secretary General Special Representative and head of UNMIK B. Kouchner lack basis in the resolution and are aimed at severing all ties between Kosovo and Metohija and the Republic of Serbia and the FR of Yugoslavia, i.e. totally separating the Province from the constitutional, legal, economic, monetary, financial, banking, customs, visa, administrative and other systems of the FR of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Serbia.

- Regulations and decisions of the UN SG Special Representative for Kosovo and Metohija B. Kouchner, systematically and directly undermine the State sovereignty of the FRY in Kosovo and Metohija as a basic principle guaranteed by SC resolution 1244 (1999) and bring into question the legal basis and attributes of statehood of the State of Serbia and the FR of Yugoslavia, in the southern Serb Province, as an integral part of the sovereign territory of the Republic of Serbia and of the FR of Yugoslavia.

- Special Representative Kouchner has, without consulting legal representatives of the Republic of Serbia and the FR of Yugoslavia, illegally established the so-called Interim Administration Council, de facto Provincial "Government", composed exclusively of Albanians, mostly from the ranks of the terrorist so-called KLA and separatist Albanian political parties, which represent an attempt of legalizing ethnic supremacy of Albanians, with a view

to creating an ethnically pure Kosovo and Metohija.

- The developments in the Province unambiguously confirm that the claims of the Government of the FR of Yugoslavia to the effect that the UNMIK decision on the transformation of the terrorist KLA in an alleged civilian organization - "Kosovo Protection Corps" are justified. This decision is not only illegal as it lacks basis whatsoever in SC resolution 1244 (1999) and its related documents. It is also one of the main generators of exacerbating the situation and the crisis in the Province. The attack of well-armed members of the so-called Kosovo Protection Corps on a patrol of the Republican Ministry of the Interior near Bujanovac, outside the administrative area of Kosovo and Metohija, unambiguously confirms that the so-called Kosovo Protection Corps is not any "civilian" creation - its members are re-cycled terrorists of the so-called KLA, whose combat structure and command personnel have been fully kept, creating a core of a future Albanian army in Kosovo and Metohija, as has been publicly pointed out by its "commander", notorious terrorist A. Cheku.

In that connection, the Government of the FR of Yugoslavia recalls to its clear position presented in a letter to the President of the Security Council of 22 September 1999, stating that failure to demilitarize the so-called KLA and the establishment of the "Kosovo Protection Corps" was a farce and a manipulation.

- **Building of military bases**: The Government of the FR of Yugoslavia most energetically opposes the building of military bases of KFOR in a part of its sovereign territory, without its approval. It represents the most flagrant violation of its sovereignty and provisions of UN SC resolution 1244 (1999), as well as the existing laws of the Republic of Serbia and the FR of Yugoslavia. The building of foreign bases without the approval of the receiving State is contrary to the character and spirit of peace missions under the auspices of the United Nations and represents a dangerous precedent, contrary to the fundamental principles and purposes of the United Nations.

- **Military exercises of NATO/KFOR**: Possible military exercises of NATO and KFOR in the Province, which are according to the international media due in March, represent the most flagrant threat to the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the FR of Yugoslavia and is in the function of direct support to the Albanian separatism and terrorism. Such provocative conduct on the part of KFOR represents a factor of serious destabilization of the region and directly threatens peace and stability in Europe.

UN Security Council is obliged to prevent any act of violation of UN SC resolution 1244 (1999) and to eliminate a source of instability in the region.

- **Representation of some countries**: Tolerating the establishment of foreign missions in the Province, without consultations and approval of the Government of the FR of Yugoslavia, represents a gross violation of the principle of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the FR of Yugoslavia. In line with that, Kouchner's draft regulation on "immunities and privileges of the liaison offices of foreign Governments in Kosovo" is totally unacceptable, since it grossly violates the principles of the UN Charter, provisions of the Vienna Conventions on diplomatic and consular relations and the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations as well as prevailing international practice.

- The sovereignty and territorial integrity of the FR of Yugoslavia are inviolable: overall conduct, decisions of KFOR and UNMIK particularly of the UN SG Special Representative and head of UNMIK B. Kouchner disregarding or violating the principle of sovereignty and territorial integrity of the FR of Yugoslavia, as well as all measures, acting and failing to act, contrary to the UN SC resolution 1244 (1999) or MTA, or represent an attempt at their revision, the FR of Yugoslavia considers illegal and they cannot have any legal effect or be binding on the FR of Yugoslavia or its organs in any way.

The FR of Yugoslavia warns that it has never ceded or intends to cede the sovereignty over any part of its territory and resolutely rejects the tactics of manipulating or diverting the attention from the alliance of UNMIK and KFOR with the terrorist so-called KLA. It particularly refuses all moves in line with fait accompli acts.

2. Massive violations of human rights

Terror and violence[1]: Albanian terror and violence, ethnic cleansing and genocide against non-Albanian population, above all the Serbs and Montenegrins, but also Roma, Muslims, Turks, Goranci and others, destruction of their homes, usurpation and destruction of private and State-owned property, rampant crime and chaos in the Province, continue despite the presence of almost 50,000 armed members of KFOR and around 2,200 UNMIK policemen. That speaks convincingly that KFOR and UNMIK do not fulfil their basic obligations arising from their mandate, particularly in terms of guaranteeing full personal and property security and safety of all citizens in the Province, above all the Serbs and Montenegrins, who have been exposed to systematic ethnic cleansing, terror, killings and abductions.

The Government of the FR of Yugoslavia insists that KFOR and UNMIK fulfil without delay all their obligations and create as soon as possible the conditions for a safe return of all expelled persons to Kosovo and Metohija.

Ethnic cleansing: Since the deployment of KFOR and UNMIK, more than 350,000 Serbs, Montenegrins, Roma, Muslims, Turks, Goranci and other non-Albanians were forcibly driven out of the Province. Terrorists are increasingly targeting Albanians, loyal citizens of the Republic of Serbia and the FR of Yugoslavia, who refused to obey the demands of Albanian terrorists and criminals.

- It is worrying that during the course of last week only an additional more than 16,000 Serbs, Montenegrins, Roma, Muslims, Turks, Goranci and other non-Albanians were driven out of the Province.

The latest instances of intimidation of Serbs in Kosovska Mitrovica, in which KFOR directly played a part, are yet another example of the policy of pressure brought to bear on Serbs, which proves to work, with a view to completing the ethnic cleansing of the Province.

- Terrorism: In the period from 12 June 1999 through 27 February 2000, there was a total of 4,354 terrorist attacks (4,121 against Serbs and Montenegrins); 910 persons (811 Serbs and Montenegrins) were killed; 802 (751 Serbs and Montenegrins) were wounded; and 821 (757 Serbs and Montenegrins) were abducted. More than 50,000 homes, mostly those belonging to Serbs, Montenegrins and Roma, were destroyed, burned down or severely damaged.

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[1] Detailed overview of terrorist activities of Albanian terrorists given in the Annex

- **The latest serious crimes:** Those which were particularly gruesome and which stuck out by their motive were the following: the shelling of the Serbian village of Gorazdevac (on 7 January); the brutal murders of the Muslim Skenderi family of four in Prizren (on 11 January); the murders of three Serbs who returned to the village Pasjane (on 16 January); the rape and murder of an 11-year old Albanian girl from Vitina by a KFOR soldier (on 11 January); a RPG attack on a UNHCR bus (on 2 February) in which two Serbs died and several other sustained injuries; a hand grenade attack on the cafe "Belamy" in Kosovska Mitrovica (on 3 February) injuring 30 Serbs, 8 of them seriously; armed attacks against the Serbian villages of Banje, Svinjare and Suvo Grlo (on 5 February), Lipljan and Bresje (on 7 February); tearing down of the memorial to the Serbian hero Miloš Obilic in a small town also called Obilic (on 7 February); the murder of doctor Josif Vasic and wounding of doctor Vjenceslav Grozdanovic from Gnjilane (on 26 February).

- **Terrorists attacks outside the Province:** In the belief that the destabilization of the situation on the widest possible territory facilitates the achievement of their separatist goals, Albanian terrorists are increasingly launching attacks on civilians and law enforcement officials outside the administrative boundaries of the Province. The most recent instance of spilling over terrorism beyond Kosovo and Metohija is the attack against a Serbian police patrol on road between Bujanovac and Gnjilane, on 26 February 2000. Police major Slaviša Dimitrijevic was killed in the attack and three other police officers were hurt. One of the attacking terrorists by the name Fatmir Ibiši got killed. He was a member of the so-called Kosovo Protection Corps (KPC), which is a clear indication that the so-called KPC has continued to act as a legalized so-called KLA.

- **"Labour camps" for Serbs:** The prisons, run by the terrorist so-called KLA throughout Kosovo and Metohija, house several hundred abducted Serbian civilians, who have been placed in "labour camps" controlled by the so-called KLA. The abductees have been subjected to extremely cruel and inhuman treatment in these "labour camps" located in the village of Maticane, 15 kilometres away from Priština, as well as in the village of Dušanovo near Prizren and in Drenica. Access to these people is strictly forbidden, even by ICRC representatives.

Additionally, another some 350 Serbs, who have been abducted in Kosovo and Metohija, are now in the Republic of Albania.

The international forces in Kosovo and Metohija are aware of the existence of such prisons for the abducted Serbs, but no steps or actions have been taken to get them released. All this, despite the fact that it represents the most inhuman violation of individual human rights and freedoms.

- **Destruction of cultural and historic sites:** The genocidal crusade against Orthodox Christianity, holy places and memorials at the time when a thousand years of Christianity is observed, resulted in the destruction, burning or extensive damage to 84 churches and monasteries. The burning and destruction of the churches, monasteries and cultural and historic sites are also aimed at wiping out the historic traces of Serbian spirituality and statehood, all serving the purpose of denying the State sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia over Kosovo and Metohija, in outright violation of UN Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) and its related documents.

- Discrimination against Serbs and a cultural and spiritual genocide of Serbs is particularly manifest through the closure of universities, schools, theatres and media outlets in Serbian language on the pretext of alleged efforts to keep the multi-ethnic, multi-cultural and multi-religious structures in the Province. The fact that this is done where the Serbs have managed to live in larger numbers clearly shows that KFOR and UNMIK directly encourage the aspirations of Kosovo Albanian terrorists towards breaking apart the ethnically solid Serbian communities, and that they openly pressurize Serbs into leaving their ancestral homes.

- The policy of double standards applied by UNMIK has deprived not only Serbs but also Roma, Muslims, Turks and Goranci of their jobs in favour of Albanians, constituting a gross violation of the principle of equality and multi-ethnicity.

- KFOR and UNMIK bear sole responsibility for massive violation of human rights in the Province, for lawlessness, chaos and breaches of the provisions of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999), relating to the preservation of the multi-ethnic, multi-confessional and multi-cultural character of the Province, by becoming outright accessory to ethnic cleansing and genocide.

3. Disarming of the terrorist so-called KLA

- Daily terrorization, violence, killings and destruction of Serbian homes and settlements, cafes and other places frequented by Serbs in massive numbers in those remaining Serbian enclaves, as well as attacks on civilians and Yugoslav security forces beyond the boundaries of the Province, with the use of heavy ordnance even, all testify to the fact that the terrorist so-called KLA has not been disarmed.

- Leaders of these terrorist/separatist formations, Hashim Thaqi, Agim Cheku and others, make no bones that one of their separatist aims is to establish an Albanian army in Kosovo and Metohija with the so-called KPC as its core, meaning nothing else that it would be a "transformed" terrorist so-called KLA.

The Government of the FR of Yugoslavia recalls once again its position, expressed in the letter of 22 September 1999 to the President of the Security Council, that purported transformation of the terrorist so-called KLA into the so-called "Kosovo Protection Corps" was a sham and a manipulation, so as to avoid the obligation of a genuine demilitarization and disarming of this illegal terrorist organization, a fact increasingly openly admitted even by the biased media and some Western politicians.

- KFOR and UNMIK, in particular Bernard Kouchner, bear full responsibility that the so-called KLA has not yet been disarmed, and that with their blessing, an illegal Albanian armed formation was created, composed mostly of proven Albanian but also of international terrorists recruited in neighbouring and other States known for sponsoring international terrorism. There is information that Islamic extremists from Chechnya are sheltering in large numbers in Kosovo and Metohija where they enjoy the protection of KFOR and UNMIK.

- **Thriving crime in the Province:** Another direct proof that KFOR and UNMIK have failed to discharge their mandates strictly, notably with respect to securing the international borders of the FR of Yugoslavia with Albania and Macedonia, is their patronizing attitude towards Albanian terrorists and separatists who enter the FR of Yugoslavia without hindrance, which is the main cause for the thriving crime and chaos in the Province.

- As a result of an unprotected border, in flagrant violation of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999), KFOR and UNMIK have allowed illegal entry into the Province of several hundred thousand criminals and looters from Albania, aimed at spilling over the chaos from Albania into Kosovo and Metohija. Kosovo and Metohija have, thus, been turned into a stronghold of organized international crime, terrorism, narco mafia, illicit arms trafficking, white slavery, juvenile crime and prostitution rackets in Central and Western Europe, with a view to rampant crime and destabilization of Europe and preventing the ongoing integration processes.

4. Civil registration and elections in Kosovo and Metohija

- Against a background of continuing terror, final stages of the ethnic cleansing of Serbs and other non-Albanian population in the Province, absence of conditions for the return of over 350,000 expellees and a presence of a couple of hundred thousand illegal foreign citizens in Kosovo and Metohija, it is evident that there are not even the basic conditions for civil registration in the context of the preparations for the elections to be held in near future. Ignoring these facts and insistence by OSCE and UNMIK to proceed to civil registration in the circumstances described represent an attempt at the policy of fait accompli and at encouraging the further destabilization of the Province along the lines of achieving the separatist goals of Albanian extremists.

The Government of the FR of Yugoslavia strongly rejects any attempt at calling for early elections in the Province until basic conditions are not met, i.e. consolidated peace and stability on the basis of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) implying first of all a free and safe return of all expelled Serbs and other non-Albanian population, and until basic parameters for the political settlement in Kosovo and Metohija are agreed with the Government of the FR of Yugoslavia.

5. Delaying the return of Yugoslav Army (VJ) and police (MUP)

- In a situation in which KFOR and UNMIK do not carry out their mandate of guaranteeing full personal safety and safety of property for all the population and of providing conditions for a safe and unimpeded return of all displaced persons and refugees, undue delays in the implementation of the provisions of the Military Technical Agreement relating to the return of VJ and MUP (UNSCR 1244, op. para 4; Annex 2, subpara 6 and 10; MTA paragraph 4) additionally encourage Albanian terrorists to continue with their daily terrorization of Serbs and other non-Albanians with the aim at completing the ethnic cleansing of the Province.

The Yugoslav Government insists that this obligation is fulfilled immediately and without any conditions.

6. Responsibility of the United Nations Security Council

The Security Council, as guarantor for its resolution 1244 (1999), is responsible for strict compliance with all provisions of the resolution and its related documents, primarily those reaffirming the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the FR of Yugoslavia on all its territory, as well as for the respect of general standards in the implementation of UN peace-keeping operations, above all the universal principles of the United Nations Charter, International Covenants on human rights, etc. This responsibility includes the obligation of the Council to prevent any departing from, delaying of the implementation or arbitrary interpretation of the provisions of its resolution 1244 (1999) and its related documents. Only the Security Council has the authority to give a binding interpretation of the provisions of its resolutions. Continued gross violations of the provisions of the Resolution and its related documents by KFOR and UNMIK which brought about an alarming development of the situation in the Province, have not been responded to by adequate measures of the Security Council to put an end to such dangerous developments. This confirms that the Security Council has not fulfilled its obligations and therefore it is held directly accountable for the detrimental consequences caused by such conduct.

Proceeding from the fact that it has fulfilled all its obligations under Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) and its related documents, the Government of the FR of Yugoslavia insists that all other responsible factors, and primarily the Security Council as the most responsible organ, carry out immediately and unconditionally their share of responsibility.

III. ASSESSMENT OF CURRENT DEVELOPMENT OF THE SITUATION IN KOSOVO AND METOHIJA

1. Overall performance of KFOR and UNMIK

The results of the nine-month long international security (KFOR) and civilian (UNMIK) presence in the south Serbian Province are extremely weak. The utterly disturbing situation is characterized by wide-spread crime and terror, chaos and lawlessness, genocide and ethnic cleansing of Serbian and other non-Albanian population, destruction of their private property, looting and usurpation of the property of the State and of private firms, carried out by armed Albanian extremists, members of the terrorist so-called KLA in particular.

- **Multiethnic Kosovo and Metohija - hypocrisy of KFOR and UNMIK:** In spite of verbal pledges of KFOR and UNMIK to preserve multiethnic character of the Province, the activities and behaviour of international presence in Kosovo and Metohija are quite opposite. The fact that over 350 thousand citizens of the Province, out of whom 270 thousand Serbs and Montenegrins, have been forcibly driven out of Kosovo and Metohija in the presence of international force and under its auspices and mandate, is totally alarming and disastrous for the reputation of the world Organization.

- **Ethnic cleansing** of Serbs and Montenegrins in the largest part of the Province has been already accomplished. Now, the remaining isolated Serbian enclaves, above all Kosovska Mitrovica as the largest one, have become the target of Albanian terrorists and of senseless moves of KFOR and UNMIK which add more fuel to the flames.

The insisting of KFOR and UNMIK on the establishment of multiethnic communities in the remaining Serbian enclaves in particular is both unconvincing and cynical, since at the same time no one is even mentioning for example Priština in which about 40 thousand Serbs and Montenegrins used to live before the arrival of KFOR and UNMIK, and now less than two or three hundred of them remain. There is not a word about the situation in Prizren, Pec, Orahovac, Djakovica, Glogovac and many other towns, villages and areas in Kosovo and Metohija, like Kosovo Pomoravlje, which are also completely ethnically cleansed of Serbs and Montenegrins, while the issue of their return to their homes is not even the subject of at least formal rhetoric of responsible KFOR and UNMIK representatives.

The action of searching the houses of Serbs in Kosovska Mitrovica brutally carried out by the members of American and German contingent of KFOR, which coincided with unhampered arrival of thousands of Albanian extremists led by terrorists of the so-called KLA to Kosovska Mitrovica in order to threaten and frighten the remaining Serbs irrefutably testifies to the cooperation and collusion of KFOR and UNMIK with Albanian terrorists, as well as of their active engagement in the concept of changing borders in the Balkans to create the so-called Greater Albania. At the same time, this is the latest confirmation of the proven policy of demonizing Serbs in order to justify the real goals -the ending of the campaign of ethnic cleansing of Serbs in the Province, and to conceal the facts that the members of the so-called KLA have been neither demilitarized nor disarmed. This is the main reason why, the OSCE condemned in its report of 21 February the house searching operations pointing out that KFOR has violated thereby the provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and establishing that the action was illegal which was also brought to the attention of the head of UNMIK, Bernard Kouchner.

- **Non-compliance and gross violations of the basic provisions of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) and its related documents by KFOR and UNMIK**, has resulted directly in the dramatic security and general situation in the Province, above all in the continuation of Albanian terrorism, violence and ethnic cleansing of Serbs and other non-Albanian population and wide scale crime and lawlessness in the Province. Thus KFOR and UNMIK have become accomplices in the most serious crimes committed against Serbs and other non-Albanian population and they are responsible mostly for the non-existence of elementary security of Serbs and non-Albanian population in the Province.

The tested tactics of deluding the world public and of diverting the attention from the complete fiasco of international mission under the auspices of the United Nations is being applied in Kosovo and Metohija. After practically completed ethnic cleansing and destruction of everything that is related to Serbs and non-Albanians, any attempt to look for the guilty ones among few Serbs who remained is not only a cynicism but also a proof of direct protection of terrorists and separatists, of organized international crime and of the continuation of a new form of aggression against the FR of Yugoslavia which characterizes the alliance between NATO and terrorist so-called KLA. Such activity is obviously aimed at spreading the destabilization over the entire region of southeastern Europe. In this way Kosovo and Metohija is being transformed into a centre of prolonged destabilization of Europe, and the entire region into a centre for the concentration and spreading of international terrorism which deeply penetrated into the tissue of Europe and through Kosovo and Metohija should be spread and jeopardize the process of integration.

The continuous deterioration of the overall situation in the Province is in line with the efforts to provoke artificially the prolonged destabilization in the region which should justify the existence of NATO and to rehabilitate its prestige and credibility which have been seriously brought into question by its illegal aggression against the FR of Yugoslavia.

Therefore, the statements of KFOR and UNMIK representatives of alleged success of the international mission in the Province are unacceptable and completely biased, since it is clear that they are not founded on real situation on the ground and consequently this can lead to the conclusion that they are based on the assessment of some other goals which are different from those set up in Security Council resolution 1244 and its related documents. The statements that the number of crimes has been reduced in absolute terms are unacceptable because this is the result only of a continuous reduction of the number of Serbs and other non-Albanian population who are the victims of Albanian terrorists.

- Cooperation of KFOR and UNMIK with separatists and terrorists in jeopardizing the sovereignty and territorial integrity of a sovereign Member State of the United Nations, in systematic violation of the Charter of the United Nations, international law, Security Council resolution 1244 and Military Technical Agreement, incites not only the security and legal chaos in the Province but dangerously undermines the security foundations in the entire region. Such behaviour of international forces under the auspices of the United Nations is without a precedent in the history of United Nations peace-keeping missions, whereby the reputation and authority of the United Nations are seriously brought into question.

- **Strict implementation of the Resolution and its related documents** is the main precondition for the normalization of the overall situation in the Province and the obligations of all to unconditionally observe that.

2. An imperative to normalize the situation in Kosovo and Metohija

All parameters unambiguously confirm that the developments in the Province are moving towards the further worsening of the overall situation which will become even more complex and dangerous with possible far-reaching adverse consequences on the entire region. By the gross violation of the provisions of the Resolution and by their overall conduct, KFOR and UNMIK have unambiguously confirmed that the presence of international forces under the auspices of the United Nations in Kosovo and Metohija is a complete fiasco. The United Nations Security Council bear primary responsibility for this since it failed to undertake necessary and energetic measures it was bound to under the Resolution, and to ensure a strict implementation of the provisions of the Resolution and its related documents.

Therefore, it is necessary to put an end as soon as possible to this **shameless mission of the so-called international community in Kosovo and Metohija since it is obvious that it could not or did not want to implement the mandate entrusted upon it by Security Council resolution 1244 (1999), and to let the competent authorities of the FR of Yugoslavia and Republic of Serbia to restore in the Province: order and peace, rule of law and legality; personal protection and the protection of the property of all its citizens irrespective of their ethnic origin or religion, as well as to ensure normal functioning of all commercial entities and local authorities and normalization of entire life in the Province, as a necessary prerequisite for launching political dialogue between the representatives of the State and ethnic communities in Kosovo and Metohija about the parameters of autonomy and self-**

governance in the Province.

IV DEMANDS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA

Proceeding from its sovereign rights, guaranteed by Security Council resolution 1244 (1999), Ahtisaari-Chernomyrdin document and Military Technical Agreement, **the Government of the FR of Yugoslavia reiterates its demand:**

- that the Security Council undertake urgently energetic measures to ensure strict respect of all provisions of the Resolution and its relevant documents, above all those which confirm sovereignty and territorial integrity of the FR of Yugoslavia on its entire territory;

In this context, the Yugoslav Government **insists in particular :**

- that UNMIK and KFOR unconditionally and without delay respect and implement the mandate set up in the Resolution and its relevant documents;

- that sovereignty and territorial integrity of the FR of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Serbia be strictly respected in Kosovo and Metohija and in this context full normalization of functioning of customs, border regime, public services (PTT, power supply system, railway, banking system) be ensured in accordance with the laws of the Republic of Serbia and the FR of Yugoslavia and principles of market-oriented economy in view of restoring the ties of the Province with the Republic of Serbia and the FR of Yugoslavia which have been artificially broken and of guaranteeing the unconditional return of Yugoslav border authorities, customs and passport control to the State border of the FR of Yugoslavia with Albania and Macedonia;

- that all regulations and other decisions of UNMIK and KFOR which violate territorial integrity and sovereignty of the FR of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Serbia be revoked, that the respect for the laws in force of the FR of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Serbia be ensured on their entire territory;

- that all illegally seized State, public, socially-owned and private property primarily PTT, power supply system, railway, banks, mines, factories, firms, be returned to legal owners.

- that immediately a safe environment for all citizens and their full personal safety and safety of their property be ensured;

- that energetic measures be taken to end terrorization, intimidation and ill-treatment of the population belonging to the Serbian, Roma, Muslim, Goranci, Turk and other non-Albanian ethnic communities, as well as a halt to the use of force resulting in the violation of their fundamental human rights and an immediate end to the ethnic cleansing of the Province of its non-Albanians;

- that a free and safe return to the Province be ensured to more than 350,000 Serbs, Montenegrins, Roma, Goranci, Turks, Egyptians and other inhabitants expelled in a campaign of ethnic cleansing after UNMIK and KFOR came to the Province;

- that immediately several hundred thousand citizens of Albania who have illegally entered the Province be expelled;

- that the combat structures of the terrorist so-called KLA be disbanded and all its members disarmed as well as other Albanian armed gangs, that all their weapons be destroyed, which is the main reason for the lack of security in the Province and for overall thriving crime, and in particular to declare null an void the document on the "transformation" of the so-called KLA;

- that, without delay, an unhampered return of the members of VJ and MUP to Kosovo and Metohija be allowed, in compliance with the MTA, in the interest of normalizing security and preventing further massive expulsions of the remaining Serbs and other non-Albanian population from the Province;

- that full freedom of movement on the entire territory of the Province be ensured and that all existing ghettos, detention camps, blockading of towns and villages, such as Kosovska Mitrovica, Orahovac, Gnjilane and others, where the remaining Serbs now live, be removed;

- that an unimpeded delivery of humanitarian assistance be enabled;

- that normal functioning of education, respect for the autonomy of university and other educational and cultural institutions and the media, especially those in Serbian language and wherever Serbs are predominant (Kosovska Mitrovica, etc.) be ensured;

- that full and permanent protection of remaining cultural and historic monuments, medieval monasteries, churches and cemeteries be ensured; that without delay, the leaders of the so-called KLA, H. Thaqi and A. Cheku in the first place, as well as all other instigators of serious crimes, genocide, ethnic cleansing and terrorist acts against the non-Albanian population, their property and State and public property, and against cultural and historic sites, educational, health, commercial and other institutions and facilities, be held accountable and punished in an exemplary fashion;

- that without any further delay, a comprehensive agreement between the FR of Yugoslavia and the United Nations on regulating the status of the international presence under the auspices of the United Nations in Kosovo and Metohija and on other relevant issues, be concluded without further delay.

Belgrade, 1 March 2000

O V E R V I E W

of terrorist and other acts of violence and of certain violations of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) in the Province of Kosovo and Metohija since the arrival of KFOR and UNMIK in the period from 12 June 1999 to 27 February 2000

(1) Number of terrorist attacks: 4,354

Out of which 4,121 were committed against Serbs and Montenegrins, 96 against Albanians and 137 against Roma, Muslims, Goranci, Turks and members of other nationalities.

(2) Number of killed persons: 910

Out of whom 811 were Serbs and Montenegrins, 71 were Albanians and 28 members of other nationalities in Kosovo and Metohija.

(3) Number of abducted and missing persons: 821

Out of whom 757 were Serbs and Montenegrins, 37 Albanians and 27 members of other nationalities.
The fate of 716 persons is still unknown; 76 abducted persons were killed, 4 persons escaped while 25 were released.

(4) The latest brutal crimes: shelling of Serbian village Gorazdevac (7 January); brutal murder of the Skenderis, a four member Muslim family, in Prizren (11 January 2000); murder of three Serb refugees in the village of Pasjane (16 January); rape and killing of an 11-year old Albanian girl by a KFOR member near Vitina (11 January 2000); RPG attack on an UNHCR bus (2 February) killing two and wounding several Serbs; hand-grenade attack on "Belami" cafe in Kosovska Mitrovica (3 February), wounding 30 Serbs, several seriously; attack on the building of the Committee on Human Rights in downtown Obilic (3 February), armed attacks on villages Banje, Svinjare and Suvo Grlo (5 February), Lipljan and Bresje (7 February); destruction of a monument to the Serb hero Milos Obilic in the town under the same name (7 February); terrorist attack on a police patrol in the vicinity of Konculj village near Bujanovac, killing one and wounding three police officers; killing Dr. Josif Vasic who was a member of the Serb National Council in the centre of Gnjilane (26 February).

(5) New forms of terror against Serbs and other non-Albanian population:

KFOR's security actions against Serbian and other non-Albanian population increasingly demonstrate force, harassment, physical violence, including causing damage to Serb property. Drastic incidents occurred in Kosovska Mitrovica (on 20-25 February) as well as in the villages of Mogila (on 25 February), in which Serbian houses were searched by using the method of most brutal physical violence, Draganovac (Gnjilane municipality) and Miolice (Leposavic municipality). The searches were conducted by KFOR jointly with the terrorists of the so-called KLA, who wore international security forces uniforms, thus proving the co-ordination between KFOR and Albanian terrorists.

(6) Situation in Kosovska Mitrovica:

Since KFOR and UNMIK were deployed in Kosovo and Metohija, the security situation is particularly serious in and around Kosovska Mitrovica, characterized by:

- the looting and destruction of 2,365 homes belonging to Serbs, Montengrins and other non-Albanians (1,200 in Kosovska Mitrovica; 1,060 in Vucitrn; and 105 in Srbica);

- 700 Serbian families being thrown out of their flats (500 in Kosovska Mitrovica; 150 in Vucitrn; and 50 in Srbica);

- the looting and destruction of the property of the following companies:

1. In Kosovska Mitrovica: Socially-owned companies "Kosovo-Sirovina", DP "Betonjerka", "Lux", "AMD", "Kosmet-Prevoz", "Trans-Kosovo", Duvanska, Minel, Zemljoradnicka zadruga (cooperative), Hortikultura, Mitrovcanka, DES, "Ibar-Rozaje" warehouse, the utility company "Vodovod" (water), the printing company "Progres", the public company "Elektro-Kosovo", PTT and a larger number of bars and cafes owned by non-Albanian residents.

2. In Vucitrn: Socially-owned companies "Sartid", "Vucitrn-Prevoz", "Ratar", the local cooperative, the paints and coatings factory "Ekstra", the construction company "Kosovo", the utility company "Sitnica", the private company "Cicavica", the Labour Exchange, the local community centre, the municipal authorities of Vucitrn, the Building Land Fund, the local department store, the Auditing Office building, Jugobanka, primary and secondary schools, Jugopetrol, Beopetrol, the public company "Elekro-Kosovo", PTT.

3. In Srbica: Hunting munitions factory, plastics factory, the socially-owned company "Buducnost", local cooperative, the public utility company, the socially-owned company "Dijamant-produkt", the local community centre, the local self-managing community of interest, the socially-owned company "Zitopromet" and its silos.

(7) Prison and labour camps run by the so-called 'KLA" for abducted Serbs:

The abducted Serb civilians are detained by the so-called "KLA" in the labour camps located in the village of Maticane and in the wider area of Prizren and in Drenica.

The prisons run by the so-called "KLA" for Serbs, Montenegrin and other residents who are not supportive of Albanian terrorists are also situated around the village of Brod, Dragas municipality, and along the Djakovica road towards the village of Junik, Decani municipality.

(8) Number of arbitrarily arrested persons by KFOR and UNMIK: 185

Arrested Serbs are detained in prisons in Priština, Prizren, Sojevo near Uroševac, Kosovska Mitrovica, Gnjilane, Lipljan and Kolokot Banja.

They have been arrested without any explanation or charges, only on the ground of information provided by the Albanians, most frequently by the members of the terrorist so-called "KLA".

(9) Recent killings of Albanians loyal to the FR of Yugoslavia:

The terrorist so-called "KLA" has stepped up execution of Albanians who do not back it, in particular in the areas of Pristina, Podujevo and Pec. The most drastic examples are: the murder of Hejdi Sejdiu, a member of the Serbian Socialist Party Committee in the province, in his hometown of Urosevac in front of his wife and three children (on 10 February), the killing of Danus Januzi in Vitina (on 10 February); the massacre of Tahir Bekim, who was abducted and later killed by the terrorists of the so-called "KLA" (parts of his mutilated body were found on 24 February).
Besides Serbs, the terrorist so-called "KLA" also round up Albanians loyal to the State of the FR of Yugoslavia and bring them to their prison camps (around the village of Brod, Dragas municipality)

(10) Number of wounded persons: 802
751 Serbs and Montenegrins, 20 Albanians and 31 persons of other nationalities.

(11) Reported cases of physical assault, harassment and inflicted grave bodily harm: 424

(12) Registered cases of serious threats in Pristina: 356

(13) Registered number of private dwellings broken into and forcibly taken occupancy of: 776 in Pristina, over 700 in Kosovska Mitrovica, 190 in Gnjilane, 124 in Orahovac, a large number in Kosovo Polje and Lipljan.

(14) Ethnic cleansing: In the campaign of ethnic cleansing following the deployment of KFOR and UNMIK over 350 000 Serbs, Montenegrins, Roma, Muslims, Goranci, Turks and other non-Albanians were expelled from Kosovo and Metohija, of whom 270 000 are Serbs.

The following towns and villages are ethnically cleansed of Serbs, Roma, Muslims, Goranci and other non-Albanians:

Pristina (all Serbs have been driven from its largest suburbs of Ulpijana, Suncani Breg, Dardanija, Univerzitetsko Naselje), Gnjilane, Urosevac, Prizren (only 100 Serbian families remained), Djakovica, Pec, Srbica, Podujevo, Vucitrn, Glogovac, as well as the the wider areas of Kosovska Mitrovica, Lipljan, Kosovo Polje, from which 80 per cent of Serb residents were expelled (their homes are burned, looted and property is seized from the owners of cafes and shops, while Albanian terrorists brutalize and mistreat those Serbs who refuse to sell their homes and leave Kosovo and Metohija, in the presence of KFOR), the villages in the municipality of Istok; Djakovo, Osojane, Tucepom, Kos{, Zac, Belica, Krnjine, Maticane, Kacanik, Stimlje, Kmetovacka Vrbica, the surroundings of Urosevac, Slivovo, Nedakovac, Nevoljane, Vrpica, Ljestar, Zegra (municipality of Gnjilane), Zitnje, Pocaranje, Grmovo, Drobes, Kabas and Binac (municipality of Vitina), the area of Kosovska Kamenica (villages of Bratilovce, Fireceja and others), the area around Vitina and Kosovsko Pomoravlja, as well as the villages of Toplicane, Rujice, Magure, Slovinja, Staro Gracko, Klobukar - Novo Brdo. (All Serb houses have been burned down and all its owners forced to leave.)

Members of the terrorist "KLA" exercise particularly strong pressure on the region of Gora populated by an indigenous ethnic group - Goranci, who are not allowed to use their mother tongue, i.e. the Serbian language, in schools and in everyday life, in an attempt to misrepresent this ethnic group as members of Albanian nationality.

In the area of Istok municipality, expulsion of the Muslim ethnic community, who are loyal citizens of the FR of Yugoslavia, has been particularly intensified.

(15) Destruction of churches, monasteries and cultural monuments:

About 84 churches, monasteries and other cultural monuments were burned down, demolished or seriously damaged including the following: the Church of Assumption of Our Lady in Dolac, monastery of St. Marco in Koriša from 1467, monastery of Prophets Kosmo and Damien in Zociste from 14th century, the church in Kijevo from the 14th century, the Holy Trinity monastery from the 14th century near Musutište, monastery Devic built in 1440, Church of St. Paraskeva in Drenik from the 16th century, Church of St. Dimitri near Pec, the Orthodox church in Grmovo near Vitina, Church of St. Ilija in Zegra near Gnjilane, church of Holy Mother in Mušutište from 1315, Church of St. Prophet Ilija in Bistricin, Church of Apostles Peter and Paul in Suva Reka, monastery of St. Uros in Nerodimlje, monastery of St. Archangel Gabriel from the 14th century in Binac, Church of the Holy Virgin from the 16th century in Belo Polje, Church of St. John the Baptist in Pecka Banja, churches in the villages of Naklo, Vucitrn, Petrovac, Urosevac, Podgorce, Djurakovac, Krusevo, Osojane, Samodreca, Dresna near Klina, Rekovac, Petric, monastery Binac near Vitina, Holy Trinity Cathedral in Djakovica, St. Nicholas' Church in Gnjilane.

Clergy, monks were terrorized and persecuted. More than 150 parish residences were destroyed or damaged. Over 10,000 icons and other sacred objects, most of which are cultural monuments and landmarks under the special protection of the State, were stolen or destroyed.

Assaults on members of the Catholic religious community by the terrorists of the so-called "KLA" have become more and more frequent in Prizren and Pec, particularly assaults on clergymen (The homes of two Franciscan priests were burned down.).

The following cultural monuments were damaged and demolished:

- monuments in memory of the giants of Serbian and Montenegrin literature Vuk Karadzic and Petar Petrovic Njegos in the very centre of Priština;

- monuments in memory of King Uros in Urosevac and King Dusan in Prizren;

- memorial to Prince Lazar in Gnjilane and the memorial to Serbian rulers from the Nemanjic dynasty in the village of Gornje Nerodimlje.

- memorial to Milos Obilic which was the symbol of the town of Obilic.

Many of destroyed monuments are outstanding examples of the Serbian cultural heritage and are on the list of the monuments of exceptional cultural value under the protection of UNESCO.

(16) Forced and illegal taking over of public institutions:

- Forcible and illegal take-overs of premises and buildings of post offices, banks, medical institutions, water and power supply systems, university, elementary and secondary schools, municipal and other authorities of local administration, local communes, buildings of the Ministry of the Interior and the Army of Yugoslavia, factories, enterprises, cooperatives, etc. in Priština (premises of the Clinical centre "Pristina" and the health station, the Federal Customs Administration, the Public Housing Company, Institute for Urban Planning, the public enterprise "Vodovod", thermal power plant "Kosovo

B", depots and petrol stations of "Jugopetrol", the shareholding companies "Kosmet-Pristina", "Kosovo-Trans", the public enterprise "Energoinvest", the public enterprise "Autopristina", the Car shock absorbers factory, "Jugotrans", etc.) as well as in Prizren, Dragas, Podujevo, Lipljan, Štrpci, Kosovska Mitrovica, Kosovo Polje (with the assistance of KFOR), Djakovica (with the assistance of KFOR).

- By forced and illegal taking over of public enterprises and institutions over 20,000 employed Serbs, Montenegrins, Roma, Muslims, Goranci, Turks and other non-Albanians were sacked and left with no means to support themselves.

(17) Registered armed attacks on villages: Slovinj, Maticane, Orahovac, Konjuh, Berivojce, Gornja Brnjica, the villages around Kosovska Kamenica: Grncar, Magila, Ajvalija, all the villages of the Istok-Klina region, Gorazdevac near Pec, Svinjare, Klokot, Novo Brdo, Zjum, Donja and Gornja Gusterica, Susica, Badavac, Bresje, Vrbovac, Vitina, Cernice, (municipality of Gnjilane), Dobrusa, Veliko Ropotovo (municipality of Kosovska Kamenica), Partes, Podgrdje, Malisevo and Pasjane (municipality of Gnjilane), Ljestar, Budriga, Dobrotin (municipality of Lipljan), Grncar, Binac, Ranilug, Silovo, Odovce, Rajanovce, Bosce, Caglavica, Paravolo, Lebane, Gojbulja, Suvo Grlo and Banje (municipality of Srbica), in the following villages in the area covered by the municipality of Gora: Brodosavce, Belobrod, Kukavce - frequent attacks against the houses of Goranci, Muslims and Albanians who are loyal to the FR of Yugoslavia.

All Serb houses in the villages of Donji Livoc, Kmetova Vrbica, Lipovica and Cernice in the municipality of Gnjilane, and in the villages of Vaganec, Gradjenik and Orahovica in the municipality of Kosovska Kamenica, all forming part of Kosovsko Pomoravlje, were set on fire and destroyed by mortars or explosives.

All this runs counter to assertions by KFOR and UNMIK that the terrorist "KLA" has been disarmed.

(18) Sieges of towns and villages: Gadnje, Orahovac and Velika Hoca, Koretin, villages around Gnjilane, Priluzje, Gornja Srbica, Gorazdevac. About 3,500 Serb residents of Orahovac have been living for more than eight months since the deployment of KFOR and UNMIK in the first concentration camp in Europe after the Second World War, besieged by the terrorist "KLA".

(19) Armed threats against villages and terror committed on a daily basis against non-Albanian population: Ugljari, Srpski Babus, Stimlje, Novo Selo, Bresje, Obilic, the area around Kosovo Polje, Milosevo (against which the armed attack was carried out), village of Zebnice (dramatic humanitarian situation), the majority of the mainly Catholic Croatian population who lived in the villages of Letinice, Vrnez, Vrnavo Kolo and Jasare have moved out, Drenovac (50 Serbs massacred), village of Cernice (a series of incidents in which US KFOR soldiers maltreated Serbs), Pozaranje, Gotovusa, Gatnje, Zubin Potok, Veliki Alas, Vrelo and Radevo, Plemetin and Slatina (municipality of Vucitrn), Crkolez (municipality of Istok), Ogose - municipality of Kosovska Kamenica (where almost all Roma families have been driven out).

(20) The looted Serb villages from which the residents were forced out: Muzicani, Slivovo, Orlovic, Dragas, the area around Kosovo Polje, Livadice, Mirovac, Sirinicka Zupa, Medregovac, Grace, Zociste, Sofalija, Dragoljevac, Tomance, Koretin, Lestar, Donja Sipasnica.

(21) Serb neighbourhoods set on fire: Istok, Klina, Donja Lapa{tica, Obrandza, Velika Reka, Perane, Lause, the villages around Podujevo, Grace, Donja Dubica, Zociste, Orahovac, Naklo, Vitomirice, Belo Polje, Kojlovice, Alos-Toplicane, Krajiste, Rudnik, Donji Strmac, Goles (municipality of Lipljan), Orlovic (municipality of Pristina), Krpimej and Lausa (municipality of Podujevo), Muzicane (all Serbian houses burned down), Zaimovo, Denovac, Lesjane, Gornje and Donje Nerodimlje (all Serbian houses looted and then burned down), Sinaje (municipality of Istok), Balovac, Mali Talinovac, Ljubizda, Klobuka (municipality of Kosovska Kamenica), Zaskok and Novi Miros (municipality of Urosevac).

(22) Registered number of homes burned down: About 50,000 houses of Serbs, Roma, Muslims, Goranci and other non-Albanians were burned down in Kosovo and Metohija.

(23) Registered number of illegal entries of foreign citizens into the FR of Yugoslavia (Kosovo and Metohija) without the necessary papers (visas and registration of stay with the competent authorities): 748

Over 200,000 foreigners have illegally entered into the Province with the consent of UNMIK and KFOR. The Government of the FR of Yugoslavia has officially requested their expulsion on several occasions. These requests have not been met, although those persons are international terrorists, criminals, mafia members, women and child traders, organizers of brothels and other forms of international crime.

(24) Registered number of stolen vehicles: over 12,000

As a result of open borders with Macedonia and Albania 250,000 vehicles were brought into Kosovo and Metohija without the payment of customs duties and most of these vehicles were stolen.

(25) Registered number of cases of violation of the ground security zone by KFOR: 266

REVIEW OF TERRORIST AND OTHER ACTS OF VIOLENCE AND OF CERTAIN VIOLATIONS OF SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 1244 (1999) IN THE PROVINCE OF KOSOVO AND METOHIJA SINCE THE DEPLOYMENT OF KFOR AND UNMIK IN THE PERIOD FROM 12 JUNE 1999 TO 27 FEBRUARY 2000

Terrorism of Albanian separatists

Total number of terrorist attacks	4,354
- Serbs and Montenegrins	4,121
- Albanians	96
- members of other nationalities	137
A. Killed	910
- Serbs and Montenegrins	811
- Albanians	71
- members of other nationalities	28

B. Wounded	802
- Serbs and Montenegrins	751
- Albanians	20
- members of other nationalities	31
C. Kidnapped and missing	821
- Serbs and Montenegrins	757
- Albanians	37
- members of other nationalities	27
Fate of kidnapped and missing	
1. Killed	76
2. Escaped	4
3. Unaccounted-for	716
4. Released	25

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Fifty-sixth session
Agenda item 12 (a)

INTEGRATION OF THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF WOMEN AND
THE GENDER PERSPECTIVE

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

Note verbale dated 8 March 2000 from the Permanent Mission of Cuba to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Cuba to the United Nations Office and other International Organizations with headquarters in Geneva presents its compliments to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (secretariat of the Commission on Human Rights) and has the honour to refer to the report of Ms. Radhika Coomaraswamy, Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences, on her visit to Cuba (document E/CN.4/2000/68/Add.2 of the fifty-sixth session of the Commission on Human Rights).

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Cuba has pleasure in appending as an annex the Cuban Government's comments on the above-mentioned report *

The Mission has the honour to request, in accordance with its rights as a State Member of the United Nations, that its comments should be circulated in full, in the official languages of the Organization, as an official document of the fifty-sixth session of the Commission on Human Rights in conformity with item 12 (a) of the Commission's agenda, "Violence against women", under which the Special Rapporteur's report on her visit to Cuba is submitted.

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* The annex is reproduced as received, in the language of submission and in English only.

Annex

COMMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF CUBA ON THE REPORT ON THE VISIT TO CUBA BY Ms. RADHIKA COOMARASWAMY, SPECIAL RAPPORTEUR OF THE COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN (E/CN.4/2000/68/Add.2)

Contents

I. Who were the "actors" and how did they intervene in the manipulation of the Rapporteur's visit to Cuba, as from its preparatory stage?

II. Is it possible to accept the validity of an ideological approach to analysis which imposes a single model for the political system, the judicial system and the social organization of the 188 States Members of the United Nations?

III. Additional relevant information concerning the content of the report

Annex

Information concerning some of the women who have died or been permanently disabled as a result of the aggressive actions against the Cuban people perpetrated, directed, organized, financed or tolerated with impunity by the Government of the United States.

I. WHO WERE THE "ACTORS" AND HOW DID THEY INTERVENE IN THE MANIPULATION OF THE RAPPORTEUR'S VISIT TO CUBA, AS FROM ITS PREPARATORY STAGE?

In 1998, the Government of the Republic of Cuba sovereignly decided to extend invitations to visit the country to two of the thematic rapporteurs of the Commission on Human Rights. One of them was Ms. Radhika Coomaraswamy, Rapporteur on violence against women.

Cuba's invitations were prompted by its traditional policy of cooperation with the mechanisms established by the Commission relating to criteria of universality and non-discrimination, the Commission having categorically decided to reject the draft resolution submitted by the United States against Cuba as a further step in a policy motivated by the most petty political interests, which had continued for almost a decade.

For an objective assessment of the content and scope of the report submitted by Ms. Coomaraswamy on her visit to Cuba, it is necessary to speak of a number of circumstances and actors who influenced the preparatory process and the conduct of the visit and, above all, to unmask those who, without being invited, were behind the scenes manipulating the threads of the visit the whole time.

In 1999, the United States again imposed the submission and adoption of an anti-Cuba resolution during the fifty-sixth session of the Commission on Human Rights, exerting pressure on several countries under its political and economic control in Central and Eastern Europe, which were obliged to accept the official submission and negotiation of the anti-Cuban text devised by Washington.

Nevertheless, the adoption of an anti-Cuban resolution by the narrow margin of one vote, despite the strong political pressure exerted by the Government of the United States, sounded an alarm signal within the Inter-Agency Task Force which had been set up in the United States following the defeat of the anti-Cuban draft at the Commission's fifty-fourth session. This Task Force comprised not only the State Department and the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), but also the National Security Council, following the impact of the 1998 defeat on United States domestic policy. The anti-Cuban mafia sectors in Miami and the ultra-right conservatives in the United States Congress blamed the State Department for the result, levelling accusations of negligence and incompetence in dealing with the question.

In the report prepared by the Task Force after the Commission's fifty-fifth session, attention was drawn to the difficulties involved in forcing the resolution through and, above all, to the risks and limitations of the adopted text with regard to the monitoring of the exercise in the future, following the failure of the United States attempt to include in the resolution a mechanism for monitoring the so-called human rights situation in Cuba.

In the first circulated versions of the draft resolution against Cuba, which the Czech Republic was negotiating on its behalf, the United States had included the idea of reimposing the designation of a special rapporteur on the so-called situation of human rights in Cuba. Nevertheless, they were forced to dispense with this element almost from the outset in order to be able to secure support for the draft, even from their main allies.

The failure to establish a mechanism to monitor the so-called Cuba case, through the designation of a bureaucrat with a personal interest in prolonging his functions by giving "colour" and "credibility" to the fulfilment of his mandate, forced the members of the United States Task Force on Cuba to submit alternative recommendations.

The Task Force recommended continuing to work to ensure that the Commission's thematic mechanisms provided full coverage of supposed cases of human rights violations in Cuba. To this end, use would be made of the channels established through international human rights NGOs and the counter-revolutionary organizations of Cuban origin in Miami, which would transmit numerous communications to the High Commissioner's Office.

It further recommended working to impede visits to Cuba by the Commission's thematic rapporteurs on mercenaries and on violence against women. Of special concern was the visit of the Special Rapporteur on mercenaries, bearing in mind that the results of his inquiries could draw the Commission's attention to unsavoury aspects of United States policy on Cuba. If the visits were finally to take place, they should serve to validate the main elements included in Commission resolution 1999/8 entitled "Human rights in Cuba".

Another of the recommendations made, fully linked to the objective of ruining the ninth Ibero-American Summit to be held in Havana in November 1999, was to finance a special report on alleged violations of human rights in Cuba, to be prepared by a "recognized" international NGO, which might provide support for United States political and diplomatic activity against Cuba. In fact, at a meeting held in New York in 1998 between a group of invited NGOs and the United States Mission to the United Nations, the representatives of the United States Government practically gave the NGOs present at the meeting a "dressing down" for having "disregarded" consideration of the "serious situation of human rights violations in Cuba".

Lastly, "fomenting" so-called "internal dissidence" in Cuba would continue, by increasing financing and promoting broad press coverage of its activities. It was expected that the holding of the Ibero-American Summit in Havana would be a unique opportunity to gain broad international recognition for an alleged "internal political opposition to the Castro regime".

It was not long before these recommendations were put into effect. The United States Interests Office in Havana was entrusted with the principal activities relating to the fomenting of "internal dissidence", including the handing-over of financing and material resources for counter-revolutionary activity.

Without the least shame and conformity with the standards of international law, Mr. Charles Shapiro, the new Head of the Cuba Bureau in the State Department, on his visit to Havana in August 1999, met at the residence of Mr. Michael Kozak, Chief of the United States Interests Office at that time, with the heads of the counter-revolution within the island, instructing them about the main actions they should take on the eve of and during the Ibero-American Summit, including the holding of a so-called "Parallel summit of dissident organizations within the island".

A key figure in all this "business" is Ms. Helena Nygren-Krup, a person who worked as Ms. Coomaraswamy's personal assistant in the High Commissioner's Office. The most interesting point is that, after inquiring about Ms. Nygren-Krup's present situation, we were informed in the Office that she had worked "on contract" in the Office but was no longer employed there.

Ms. Nygren-Krup participated in an interview in New York in January 1999 between Ms. Coomaraswamy and representatives of the Cuban national mechanism for Follow-Up of the Fourth World Conference on Women. On several occasions during the interview she broke in to raise doubts about the objectives and actual importance of the Rapporteur's visit to Cuba, asking impertinent questions about the reasons behind the invitation extended by the Cuban Government.

In addition, she took numerous actions to try to prevent Ms. Coomaraswamy's visit being made conditional upon the joint visit of other thematic rapporteurs of the Commission, in particular the Rapporteur on freedom of opinion and expression.

Ms. Nygren-Krup had been urging several officials of the High Commissioner's Office working in support of the thematic mechanisms in the area of civil and political rights to immediately promote requests for visits to Cuba by the thematic rapporteurs with whom they worked and to prepare critical contributions about human rights violations in Cuba in their respective areas of responsibility.

This recommendation was, moreover, included in a note submitted by her to her superiors in the Office, in which she concluded, in an entirely disrespectful and prejudiced manner, that "that would serve positively to stress to Cuba that the mechanisms cannot be manipulated and that there is coordination in the Office on the subject of Cuba".

Ms. Nygren-Krup's activities met with a "favourable reception". In March 1999, the assistant of the Special Rapporteur on freedom of opinion and expression informed the Government of Cuba of the Rapporteur's interest in arrangements being made for him to visit the country. If others did not do this, it was, as will be seen, because of the decision to stagger such requests to the Cuban Government.

We have referred only to information on a few instances of interference and manipulation by certain officials of the High Commissioner's Office, in breach of the objectivity and independence which must characterize the work of the Commission's thematic rapporteurs.

In a note also relating to this case, in response to Ms. Nygren-Krup's activities, she was told that the Cubans would have a soft option at a time when there were still serious problems in Cuba relating to arbitrary detention, freedom of expression, lack of political progress and lack of independence in the judiciary; the latter were the mechanisms which should go to Cuba, although three invitations at the same time would bother any Government. The secretariat would have to be more sophisticated and stagger the visits.

The same note added that the subject of a joint visit would be brought up at the annual meeting of special rapporteurs. However, the most interesting point in the note is the comment

that since the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention is independent, it would be for the Group itself to plan its own journeys. Implicit in this comment is apparently the idea that some officials of the High Commissioner's Office are interfering in the free determination of priorities for visits to countries by thematic rapporteurs.

Ms. Nygren-Krup, not yet satisfied with the results of her activities, wrote a new memorandum in which, with heavy irony, she referred to our country in the following terms: "Cuba, after years of non-cooperation, is now inviting two rapporteurs". With blatant disregard for minimum standards of professional ethics, she thus attempted, out of pure malevolence, to distort reality, with the clear objective of inducing erroneous decisions by her superiors.

Cuba is undoubtedly among the countries which are most scrupulously fulfilling their moral obligation to supply information to the Commission's various thematic procedures and in response to communications received under Economic and Social Council resolution 1503. Cuba is one of the few countries which invited and provided complete facilities for a group of five ambassadors of member countries of the Commission, each representing his regional group, to enable them to undertake a verification mission concerning the enjoyment of human rights in its territory. Cuba was also one of the first countries to invite a United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to visit it.

With egregious contempt for the decisions of the Commission itself, in the above-mentioned memorandum Ms. Nygren-Krup, as an argument in support of her proposals, included a reference to several recommendations on the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on human rights in Cuba, although she knew perfectly well that his mandate had been incontrovertibly discontinued by the Commission some months before. Ms. Nygren-Krup thus set herself above the Commission's own authority.

Even with knowledge of these events, and after an anti-Cuba resolution had been adopted by just one vote and as a result of political pressure at the Commission's fifty-fifth session, the Cuban Government decided to honour its earlier expressed intent to invite the Commission's Rapporteur on violence against women to visit the country.

The Cuban Government regrets that the first version of Ms. Coomaraswamy's report on her visit to Cuba was transmitted to it, in English, six months after the visit; this greatly reduced the time available to prepare comments on that report. This is even less understandable given the fact that, specifically for the purpose of the performance of this Rapporteur's mandate, the Office receives substantial sums of voluntary contributions from several European/Western countries to enable her, inter alia, to enjoy the services in her country of origin, of a qualified personal assistant from a developed Western country.

II. IS IT POSSIBLE TO ACCEPT THE VALIDITY OF AN IDEOLOGICAL APPROACH TO ANALYSIS WHICH IMPOSES A SINGLE MODEL FOR THE POLITICAL SYSTEM, THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM AND THE SOCIAL ORGANIZATION OF THE 188 STATES MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS?

At the World Conference on Human Rights in Vienna, it was possible to affirm the universality of all human rights only on the basis of recognition of diversity. At the Conference, stress was laid on the importance of particular national and regional features, and of the various historical, cultural and religious heritages.

Long before, when the two International Covenants on Human Rights were adopted in 1996, in article 1 of each Covenant the General Assembly reaffirmed its conviction that all peoples have the right of self-determination, by virtue of which they freely determine their political status and pursue their economic, social and cultural development. Differences have always been recognized and respected. The international human rights instruments take these differences into account in establishing the parameters for the election of members of the bodies set up to monitor their implementation.

In the case of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, article 17 clearly establishes that, in the election of members of the Committee, due consideration shall be given to equitable geographical distribution and to the representation of the different forms of civilization, and also the principal legal systems. Obviously, diversity does not exclude the existence of universal standards, which the international community itself has agreed to recognize and respect. These standards emanate from the international human rights instruments adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations.

Nevertheless, it would be unacceptable for officials in the performance of mandates of the Commission to arrogate to themselves the right to validate specific models or standards as the only acceptable ones and, on this basis, to classify anything different as inappropriate.

In the dialogue with Ms. Coomaraswamy, after the Cuban Government had gained access to the first version of her report, she asked for understanding of the conclusions which she expressed, claiming that the Commission and its mechanisms work within the context of the bourgeois liberal concept of human rights.

Could it be that Cuba was not present at the working meeting at which the Commission adopted the decision to impose universality of human rights on the basis of the bourgeois democratic-liberal concept? Are we to assume that the fifth of mankind living in socialist countries do not fully enjoy their civil and political rights?

Do we have to accept as valid the statements that, through living under a socialist system, Cuban citizens do not enjoy an independent judiciary, that they cannot join organizations independent of the Government since the existing local context bans such organizations, that Cuban women simply cannot have access to legally recognized organizations that campaign for their civil and political rights?

There are questions of which the Rapporteur is perhaps unaware through having given greater credit to Human Rights Watch's book on Cuba than to the copious information submitted to her by the highest Cuban authorities, who extended to her the fullest and sincerest attention and cooperation. For example, the Rapporteur would never find in the Human Rights Watch publication the irrefutable information that the Constitution in force in Cuba was adopted in a referendum, on the basis of universal suffrage and secret ballot. The draft text, which had been submitted for broad prior consultation on several occasions, was approved with the favourable vote of 98 per cent of all Cubans over 16 living in Cuba. How many countries in the world can boast of similar statistics?

Certainly, the experience of so-called representative democracy embodied in the bourgeois democratic-liberal concept of human rights is not unknown to the people of Cuba. During the first five decades of the twentieth century, the Cuban people based their hopes of well-being on Governments established on the basis of that democratic model. However, their hopes were dashed. The so-called bourgeois liberal democracy brought the Cuban nation to the verge of destruction, promoted the unequal distribution of wealth, permitted the spread of poverty and hunger in broad sectors of the population, encouraged corruption in successive Governments, permitted the growth of illiteracy and the spread of curable diseases, and placed the country's main sources of wealth in the hands of foreign, mainly United States, capital.

So-called representative democracy was in practice a tool of neo-colonial domination by the United States of the Cuban people. Given this fact, can the Cuban people happily accept the reference to the alleged superiority of the bourgeois democratic-liberal concept of human rights?

Can anyone deny the true nature of the socialist revolution in Cuba which gave real meaning to the idea of human rights and enabled its people to enjoy them more fully? Previously the bulk of the Cuban population had been unable even to read the words human rights.

A people that suffered in its very vitals the consequences of the bourgeois democratic-liberal concept of human rights is sufficiently aware to take a responsible decision regarding the political system it wants to adopt in the exercise of its right to self-determination. It was the Cuban people themselves who opted overwhelmingly for the socialist political system based on the principles of popular participation, equitable distribution of wealth and social justice.

Nor can these matters be explained in a Human Rights Watch book on Cuba, financed by those who for years on end exercised almost complete control over the wealth of our country and never retreated from their desire for imperialist domination over our island.

The Government of Cuba completely rejects what is stated in paragraphs 9, 14, 66, 67, 79, 95 and 104 since it reflects false information fabricated by malicious sources or based on fundamentalist ideological attitudes seeking to have the bourgeois democratic-liberal concept of human rights acquire universal status, at complete variance with the consensus reached at the Vienna World Conference.

It is unacceptable for the Rapporteur to endorse the allegations of other "sources" without first checking their truthfulness in an objective manner.

Paragraph 9 of the report draws attention to Commission resolution 1999/8 entitled "Human rights in Cuba" without indicating the circumstances in which it was adopted and the fact that it constitutes one of the most blatant examples of manipulation of the Commission in the geopolitical domination interests of one Power against a people of the third world.

In paragraph 14, the Rapporteur summarizes the various accusations concerning alleged violations of the civil and political rights of Cuban women. She refers to a so-called vulnerable group of women in Cuba consisting of those whose political views are not acceptable to the Government, emphasizes the alleged refusal of the Government to accept independent political and civil organizations, mentions allegations of arbitrary detentions as a result of political or journalistic activism, and concludes that alleged practices of arbitrary detention remain one of the most serious violations of human rights with regard to cases involving violence against women. This paragraph refers to various points that are taken up and elaborated upon in subsequent paragraphs, on which we will comment when we come to each one.

In paragraph 66, the Rapporteur reverts to the question of the alleged impossibility of exercising without hindrance the rights to freedom of expression and association in Cuba. This paragraph contains no arguments or case studies that can be refuted, but simply presents an erroneous value judgement. Comment in these circumstances is difficult.

Cuba enjoys the broadest freedoms, means and guarantees for the exercise of all civil and political rights. The only real restriction on the enjoyment of these rights is the sanctions imposed by a foreign Power, namely, the United States, in its attempt to subvert the constitutional and political order chosen by the Cuban people in the exercise of their right to self-determination.

The reference to alleged arbitrary arrests in Cuba, which appears once again in paragraph 67, is also unsubstantiated. The period that elapses between arrest, formal accusation and sentencing in Cuba is less than the average in the developing countries, and particularly in the countries of its geographical area.

All the communications containing allegations of arbitrary arrest received by the Government of Cuba through the Commission's Working Group on the subject have been answered promptly. However, many of the cases in question concerned persons serving a court sentence after having been tried for acts characterized as offences before they were committed. Unfortunately, what the Rapporteur is doing here is questioning the constitutional and legal order chosen by the Cuban people, this is incompatible with her mandate.

The Cuban people, in the exercise of its right to self-determination, feels limited only by the obligations assumed by the Cuban State in the development of its international relations. Cuba would never allow anyone to question the right of its people to institutionalize the State's powers in the way it considers to be the most democratic and participative, guaranteeing social justice for all in the most effective manner.

No one can convince Cuba that its political, judicial and legislative system is less democratic and participative. What model is to be followed? Perhaps an attempt is being made

to convince us that the model independent judiciary with all its defects and imperfections is that of countries like the United States. In Cuba, due process is guaranteed for all, regardless of personal wealth, race or national or ethnic origin.

As for the alleged limitation of the independence of Cuba's judiciary, the Rapporteur was unable to present even one example in support of her serious allegation. Cuba's courts, in the performance of their functions, are subject to no limitations other than the most scrupulous respect for and compliance with the law.

Admittedly, the Cuban Constitution fails to provide for the separation of the three branches of government promoted by the bourgeois democratic-liberal concept, which is quite logical and justified. There are not three branches in Cuba but only one, namely, that reflecting the will of the people, the will of the workers, peasants and intellectuals.

We are fully aware of the advantages and disadvantages of the so-called separation of powers advocated by the bourgeois revolutions; although this separation was revolutionary in its time, in essence it continues to guarantee the protection of the rights of a minority class.

What would the indigenous peoples of the United States, or the Afro-Americans, think of the "advantages" of the so-called "independence" of the judiciary sought through the three-way separation of powers in the bourgeois democratic-liberal model?

We know of no international human rights instrument adopted by the United Nations that makes it compulsory to institutionalize the State on the basis of the bourgeois democratic-liberal concept of the separation of powers, or of any evidence of its superiority.

The opinions expressed by the Rapporteur in paragraphs 14 and 79 that the legal framework relating to freedom of association and its implementation bars the legalization of any genuinely independent organization are erroneous and unacceptable.

The legitimate control exercised in Cuba, as in all other parts of the world, to ensure that all organizations which are set up function as part of the established legal and constitutional order constitutes, for the Rapporteur, excessive interference in the activities of Cuban NGOs.

Perhaps the Rapporteur is unaware that Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31, which creates the legal framework for the consultative relationship between NGOs and the functional Commissions, including the Commission on Human Rights, requires the NGOs concerned to respect the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations. How can the Rapporteur hope that Cuba will shirk its responsibility to make NGOs respect the country's Constitution?

Perhaps the Rapporteur was not aware that many of the NGOs which exist and function freely in Cuba were established before the triumph of the Revolution in 1959 and well before the Associations Act (No. 54) and its regulations entered into force?

There is a difference between ensuring respect for a country's legal and constitutional order and interfering in the activities and policies of an NGO. This difference is known to and fully respected by the Cuban Government.

The overwhelming majority of NGOs in Cuba are self-financed, have democratic structures (the members of which are elected from time to time), and take decisions concerning their policies and programmes of work without any kind of interference or prodding on the part of the Government. This has been recognized by various bodies in the United Nations system.

How can the Rapporteur say that there are no organizations genuinely independent of the Government in Cuba? Perhaps she is not aware that 10 Cuban national NGOs were granted consultative status, with all that that implies, by the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations and the Economic and Social Council itself?

Unfortunately, it appears that in this case the Rapporteur has also been confused by the propaganda campaign organized by the United States and the Cuban mafia in Miami.

Perhaps the Rapporteur was unaware that the so-called organizations of alleged "human rights defenders in Cuba", on which it is desired to confer the title of "independent" lawyers for the civil and political rights of the Cuban people, were created and organized - and are being directed and financed - by the Government of the United States.

Her assistants failed to inform her that, according to information published by the United States Government, in the first eight months of 1999 alone the International Development Agency openly channelled US$ 6,111,000 into these supposedly "independent organizations" so that they could engage in activities designed to subvert the Cuban constitutional order and promote the internationalization of the blockade against its people. Can the betrayal of one's own people and collaboration with a foreign Power attempting to enslave it be accepted in this world of ours as prerequisites for independence?

What is most interesting is that these "concerns" of the Rapporteur about the democratic nature of the socialist political system, and the Cuban constitutional and legal order in particular, were not discussed during her stay in the country. How can one talk of due process if the Rapporteur failed to present to the competent Cuban authorities what were apparently her personal convictions about the absence of civil and political freedoms in Cuba? Why did the Rapporteur refrain from presenting her views concerning restrictions on the civil and political rights of Cuban women in her talks with the Minister of Justice, the Attorney-General of the Republic, Cuban non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, the Minister for Foreign Affairs and the President of the Councils of State and Council of Ministers?

For all the above reasons, the Government of Cuba regards the recommendations contained in paragraphs 95 and 104 of the Rapporteur's report as unacceptable and does not feel obliged to comply with them.

III. ADDITIONAL RELEVANT INFORMATION CONCERNING THE CONTENT OF THE REPORT

The Cuban Government wishes to draw the Rapporteur's attention to the "Action to obtain compensation for human suffering from the Government of the United States", brought by eight Cuban social and students' organizations, including the Cuban Women's Federation, in the Provincial Court of the City of Havana. This action was published in full in the Cuban press on 1 June 1999, a few days before the Rapporteur's visit to Cuba, and covers a large number of cases falling within the Rapporteur's mandate.

Unfortunately, the Rapporteur failed to mention this action in her report or the proceedings which initiated it, despite the fact that it received extensive international coverage, including on the Internet.

The 3,478 Cubans who died and the 2,099 who were permanently disabled as a result of the aggressive policy of the United States against the Cuban people during the past few decades included women, both older women and girls. A list of some of the most serious violations of the human rights of Cuban women, including the right to life, for which the responsibility of the United States Government was substantiated, is given in the annex to this report.

Although the Rapporteur recognizes that Cuban women have made unquestionable progress under the Revolution, she does not seem to have realized that these achievements have been possible only as a result of the commitment and participation of various agencies of the State. Although the leadership and awareness-raising activities of organizations such as the Cuba Women's Federation were of undeniable importance, the objective of gender equality is a priority for all institutions of the Cuban State, as is clear from the attention paid to the Rapporteur by the country's highest authorities.

In some cases it would appear that the Rapporteur condemns a certain "passivity" on the part of Cuban government agencies in their task of protecting women against all forms of violence and in particular, the self-satisfaction generated by the unwarranted idea that "everything is fine". But by whom are policies and programmes for women formulated if not by government agencies? Is the Rapporteur not aware that the national machinery for following up the Fourth World Conference on Women is presided over by the Cuba Women's Federation, which was itself created by a decree of the Council of State, that State agencies are required to comply with its decisions, and that their compliance is evaluated from time to time at the highest levels of the State?

The Cuban Government would draw attention to the fact that on several occasions in her report the Rapporteur does not base her recommendations on facts, uses hypothetical assumptions of a speculative nature, and advocates transferring the experience of other countries to Cuba without demonstrating that it is either necessary or effective. A case in point is where the Rapporteur practically attempts to impose the establishment of "shelters" for battered women, and also special legislation and a special programme to deal with sexual harassment or domestic violence, without demonstrating that these practices are widespread in Cuba or acknowledging that machinery already exists to deal with them.

Some of the points covered by the report, such as the alleged restrictions on freedom of movement based on the policy of controlling migration to Havana, were similarly not raised by the Rapporteur with the Cuban authorities. We could have provided a detailed explanation of this policy for controlling migration to the capital, but the Rapporteur automatically decided to endorse the views of an "external" source without even asking us for our reasons and the criteria used.

In other cases, subjectivity has more serious consequences when it is based on erroneous and malicious information provided by "sources" in Miami. This is true of the analysis made in paragraph 43.

The Cuban Government also draws the Rapporteur's attention to the fact that the figures presented in the report on the number of women victims of violence, those infected with HIV/AIDS and those who have committed suicide, do not tally with data supplied by the Cuban authorities.

Unfortunately the Government of Cuba cannot, automatically act on the Rapporteur's recommendation that the Commission's rapporteurs who have expressed a desire to visit the country should be invited to do so, and this for several reasons:

1. These requests are not based on substantiated allegations of human rights violations in the specific areas of interest of the various rapporteurs; they are basically the result of the manipulation of certain officials in the Office of the High Commissioner, reflecting ideological intolerance, or even worse, in some cases, collusion with various agencies of the United States Government.

2. The present circumstances, characterized by political and selective manipulation by the United States in connection with the Commission's consideration of the so-called human rights situation in Cuba would not appear to be conducive to dialogue and objective cooperation.

3. The Government of Cuba defends its sovereign right to decide, in consultation with the various mechanisms of the Commission, which rapporteurs of the Commission it should invite to visit the country, in the light of the genuine interest of promoting the exercise of human rights by its people, and not on the basis of priorities imposed in the interest of the anti-Cuban campaign promoted by the United States.

The Rapporteur, fully in line with the successive resolutions adopted by the General Assembly which have condemned by overwhelming majorities the blockade imposed by the United States on Cuba, also calls upon the Government of the United States to lift the blockade.

Yet it must be said that the detailed explanations and statistics presented to the Rapporteur concerning the impact of the blockade on the exercise of human rights by Cuban women are reflected in the report in a way that does not reveal the extent of its implications or the fact that it constitutes the most serious and generalized form of violence against Cuban women.

The Rapporteur fails to refer to the arguments that were presented to her concerning the differences between an embargo and a blockade and why, in the case of Cuba, we call it a blockade.

In paragraph 18, the Rapporteur should also have referred to the statistics on violence against women submitted to her during her visits to Calixto García hospital, Villa Clara hospital, and the central offices of the Ministry of Justice and the People's Supreme Court.

The Rapporteur's analysis of prostitution in Cuba is contradictory. She used sources that were poorly informed and of doubtful credibility to arrive at erroneous conclusions. If it were true that prostitution in Cuba was explained essentially by "the temptation to earn hard currency" as a means of improving the level of personal and family consumption, the logical conclusion would be that millions of girls and women throughout the world who live in conditions of absolute poverty are all potential prostitutes, which is not the case. Moral, social and family considerations are of prime importance.

Every person in Cuba can fill a substantial part of the basic family shopping basket with goods at subsidized prices. Education and health care are completely free. Eighty per cent of the population own the dwelling in which they live and rents account for an insignificant proportion of income. In other words, no one needs to turn to prostitution as a means of livelihood.

It would appear that the Rapporteur was unable to appreciate the true worth of the work being done in connection with prostitution in Cuba, namely, prevention through social education and reintegration in society of women and girls who have engaged in this practice. The measures taken to deal with prostitutes, providing that they had not been involved in the commission of an offence, are not of a punitive nature. Punishment for procuring, however, is severe.

The Cuban Government has not found in the Rapporteur's report any reference to her experience in interviewing individually, and on the initiative of the Cuban Government, rehabilitated prostitutes and victims of family violence.

Paragraph 49 seems to reflect a misunderstanding or mistranslation into English of what was stated by the Chief of the National Revolutionary Police. He did not refer to the existence of "casas de cita" in Pinar del Río, but rather to the possibility that individuals rent their houses, which are used by prostitutes to meet their clients, generally not in accordance with an established pattern.

As for the question of women working in rehabilitation centres for prostitutes, and those serving prison sentences, it should again be emphasized that they are not obliged, much less forced, to work. Working is an option and a right which is offered to such women, enabling them to engage in a fully remunerated activity, and thereby supplement their personal income and that of their families.

The horrendous picture painted by the Rapporteur of the living conditions of women in rehabilitation centres for prostitutes is a far cry from reality. The women and girls in such centres wear normal clothes, keep their personal belongings and are offered possibilities of engaging in various activities as they see fit.

The Cuban Government will, when it obtains the necessary details, provide information concerning the cases mentioned so vaguely in paragraphs 63 and 64. For the moment, the following points should be emphasized:

(a) The right to due process and defense counsel is guaranteed in Cuba, where an officially-appointed lawyer is assigned to persons who cannot afford to pay for the services of a lawyer of their choice;

(b) Cuba makes full provision for the consular protection of foreign citizens who have been detained, and the Mission of the United Kingdom in Havana regularly provides such protection in an effective manner;

(c) As acknowledged by the Rapporteur, minors in Cuban prisons are by law kept separate from adults.

Since the Rapporteur's report was transmitted to the Cuban Government in English only and owing to the vagueness about the identity of the female prisoners referred to, the competent Cuban authorities are not yet in a position to respond to the allegations made in paragraphs 63 and 64.

The Cuban Government regards the comment made in paragraph 70 to the effect that "as a result of the food shortage, women often are the last in the family to eat or do not eat at all" as completely inappropriate. It suggests the existence of a sexist and discriminatory pattern in the distribution of consumer items within the family, and nothing is further from the truth. Not only women, but also men, when they are heads of households, together with their wives are the last to eat so as to ensure that there is more available for their sons and daughters.

The Government of the Republic of Cuba reserves its right to present additional information concerning the report on the visit to Cuba by the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on violence against women.

ANNEX

LIST OF SOME OF THE WOMEN, INCLUDING OLDER WOMEN AND GIRLS, KILLED OR DISABLED AS A RESULT OF THE AGGRESSIVE POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES AGAINST CUBA

The cases mentioned below were included in the "Action to obtain compensation for human suffering from the Government of the United States" brought in the provincial court of the City of Havana by eight social and students' organizations, including the Cuban Women's Federation. Each case was substantiated on the basis of evidence and testimony in public proceedings of the provincial court, at hearings which were broadcast from beginning to end by Cuban television.

Victims of the activities of counter-revolutionary bands organized, financed, equipped and directed by the United States Central Intelligence Agency

Ana Romero Rojas: Murdered at the Finca San Juan de Altamira in Sancti Spíritus.

María Luisa Pereira: Murdered with her husband in the Trinidad area.

Elcida Padrón: Traumatized psychologically and emotionally after being forced to witness the torture and murder of her father when barely six years of age.

Victims of the Bay of Pigs invasion organized and directed by the Government of the United States

Nemesia Rodríguez Montano: Has experienced constant sleep disorders after being forced to witness, as a girl, her entire family being riddled with bullets.

Patricia Silva Trujillo: Was subjected to barbarous torture and forced to swallow unspecified medicaments. Is still under psychiatric treatment as a result of her traumatic experience.

María Ortiz, Dulce María Martín, Juliana Montano and Cira María García: These four women, who lived in the area of the invasion, were machine-gunned by United States aircraft when in their homes.

Paula Guerrero, Nereyda Gómez, Histolida Angulo and Evangelista Rodríguez: Died as a result of the invasion.

Victims of piratical attacks and sabotage

Nancy Pavón Pavón: Wounded in the right foot by a piece of shrapnel in the village of Boca de Somá in Banes (Holguín). Her right foot had to be amputated and the use of her left foot was seriously impaired.

Fe del Valle Ramos: Died when the "El Encanto" shop was burned down in an act of sabotage.

Pilar Ramírez Vega: An attempt was made on her life, a letter bomb exploded in her hands when she was working at the Cuban Embassy in Peru. Her right arm and four fingers of her right hand were fractured, one of her breasts was torn off, her left eye was injured, and she suffered injuries and burns on her thorax and cuts on the abdomen and left thigh.

Adriana Corcho Callejas: Died when an explosive charge went off in the Cuban Embassy in Portugal.

María E. Rodríguez del Rey, Miriam Remedios de la Peña, Marlene González Arias, Moraima Gonzáles Prieto, Silva Marta Pereira Jorge, Magalys Grave de Peralta, Nancy Uranga Romagoza, Virgen María Felizola García, Inés Luaces Sánchez, Julia Torres Alvarez, Sonia Coto Rodríguez and Milagros Peláez: These 12 women, some of whom were very young, died as a result of the sabotage of the Cubana de Aviación civil aircraft in 1976.

Rosario Denis, Josefa C. Portéllez, María Ortega and Ana María Hernández: These four women were also victims of piratical attacks and sabotage.

Victims of biological aggression

Ernestina Lara: This girl of 12 died of haemorrhagic dengue fever, which was deliberately introduced into the country as part of the biological warfare waged against Cuba.

Yamilé Isla: 4 years of age, died of the same cause.

Cintya Marrero: 3 years of age, died of the same cause.

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Fifty-sixth session
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CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS, INCLUDING THE QUESTIONS OF TORTURE AND DETENTION

Letter dated 10 March 2000 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the Chairman of the Commission on Human Rights

I have the honour to transmit, enclosed herewith,* the letter of 10 March 2000, addressed by Mr. Branko Brankovic, Ambassador, Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the United Nations Office in Geneva, to Mr. Kapil Sibal, Chairman and Rapporteur of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention of the Commission on Human Rights. I would like to ask you to have it issued as an official document of the fifty-sixth session of the Commission on Human Rights under agenda item 11 (a).

(Signed) Branko BRANKOVIC

Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

* The annex is reproduced as received, in the language of submission only.

Geneva, 10 March 2000

Mr. Sibal,

I would like to inform you of the situation in the Serbian province of Kosovo and Metohija which is in connection with your direct mandate.

Eight months after the deployment of KFOR and UNMIK, chaos and lawlessness are prevailing in Kosovo and Metohija. Continuing are terror, killings and arrests of remaining Serbs and Montenegrins primarily, who are not among those 350.000 persons displaced from Kosovo and Metohija since 12 June 1999.

In the period from 12 June until 6 February 2000 a total of 4249 terrorists acts were perpetrated in Kosovo and Metohija, of which 4030 against Serbs and Montenegrins. As many as 834 persons went missing or were abducted, 889 were killed and 784 wounded. Over 50.000 homes were destroyed and over 1000 private dwellings and houses were broken into and forcibly taken occupancy of. Over 80 mediaeval monasteries and churches were demolished. Such situation is a daily occurrence. My Government has informed of it on several occasions the United Nations, in particular the Security Council and the Secretary-General, as well as the High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Special Rapporteur for Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and FR of Yugoslavia and others who were duty-bound to react and put an end to serious breaches of human rights and freedoms of the Serbian population primarily, and of the members of other ethnic groups in Kosovo and Metohija as well.

Contrary to provisions of the UN Security Council resolution 1244 (1999), parallel, quasi state authorities are established, comprised exclusively of Albanians as the only one of the numerous ethnic groups living in Kosovo and Metohija. Courts employ only Albanians - from the investigating judge to the president of the Court. Serbs are convicted and arrested without material evidence and written charges, while their being in custody is constantly prolonged, on the account of new "charges". People are arrested and kept in custody, as a rule, on the basis of Albanians informing against Serbs.

The systematic violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms of Serbs, Montenegrins, Roma, Goranci, Turks and other non-Albanian population is unacceptable to the FR of Yugoslavia, especially in the light of its duty to ensure to its entire population the respect for those international norms it had accepted by ratifying the relevant conventions of the UN.

Mr. Kapil SIBAL
Chairman/Rapporteur
Working Group on Arbitrary Detention
UN Commission on Human Rights

Recalling the resolutions of the Commission on Human Rights entitled "The issue on Arbitrary Detention" and recalling the mandate of the Working Group for Arbitrary Detention to collect from governments information on cases of arbitrarily detained persons, I would like to appeal to you that the Working Group most urgently take into consideration cases of Serbs arbitrarily arrested by KFOR and UNMIK in Kosovo and Metohija. Namely, a great many Serbs are detained in prisons in Pristina, Prizren, Sojevo near Urosevac, Kosovska Mitrovica, Gnjilane, Lipljan and Klokot Banja.

Recalling Articles 9 respectively of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, I would like to reiterate that arbitrary deprivation of liberty is unacceptable. I consider it of utmost importance that the Working Group most urgently considers these issues with a view to taking necessary measures. For a better understanding of the facts in the field, please find enclosed a list with the so far known names of persons arbitrarily detained in Kosovo and Metohija.

Persons arbitrarily arrested by KFOR in Kosovo and Metohija

1. Micic Dejan - detained in prison in Prizren;
2. Djinovic Miodrag - detained in prison in Prizren;
3. Kolasinac Andjelko - detained in prison in Prizren;
4. Levic Stanislav - detained in prison in Prizren;
5. Simic Vekoslav - detained in prison in Prizren;
6. Momcilovic Miroljub - kept in custody in US base of the KFOR in Sojevo near Urosevac;
7. Momcilovic Boban - kept in custody in US base of the KFOR in Sojevo near Urosevac;
8. Momcilovic Jugoslav - kept in custody in US base of the KFOR in Sojevo near Urosevac;
9. Jovanovic Dragan - detained in prison in K. Mitrovica;
10. Simic Igor - arrested on 9. 8. 1999; detained for 17 days in prison without a court decision;
11. Aleksic Vlastimir - arrested on 14. 8. 1999; detained in prison in K. Mitrovica;
12. Aleksic Srdjan - arrested on 14. 8. 1999; detained in prison in K. Mitrovica;
13. Simic Zvezdan - arrested on the basis of incomplete and unclear testimony of his neighbour Vehbi Redzepi;
14. Ljuljzemi Ademi - kept in custody since 11. 7. 1999. His brother and father were arrested on 30. 8.
15. Matvjenko Dusan - arrested on 27. 8. 1999;
16. Vucetic Nenad - kept in custody since 10. 8.1999;
17. Martinovic Relja- kept in custody since 10. 8.1999;
18. Vucetic Vladan - 16 years old, mentally retarded;
19. Kragovic Miodrag
20. Memarovic Radoje - from Istok, arrested on 10. 8. 1999;
21. Veselinovic Zvonko - arrested on 10. 8. 1999;
22. Jovanovic Veljko - arrested on 17. 8.1999;
23. Markovic Bata - arrested on 18. 9. 1999 in K. Mitrovica;
24. Vukmirovic Vladan - arrested on 18. 9. 1999 in K. Mitrovica;
25. Matic Nenad
26. Markovic Slobodan - detained in prison in Gnjilane;
27. Maksimovic Vladica - driver of the Rector of the Pristina University, J. Zelenovic, arrested on 6. 9. 1999 ;
28. Djordjevic Dusan
29. Najkic Sinisa
30. Dimic Mirce - arrested mid-October in the village of Nogile near Vitina;
31. Rajcic Dejan - detained in prison in the village of Sojevo near Urosevac;

32. Jokic Milos - detained in prison in the village of Sojevo near Urosevac;

33. Dunjevic Predrag - detained in prison in the village of Sojevo near Urosevac;
34. Arsic Boban - detained in prison in the village of Sojevo near Urosevac;
35. Gligorovski Lazar - detained in prison in K. Mitrovica;
36. Lakusic Goran - arrested on 4. 8. 1999. in Lipljan;
37. Denic Slobodan - from the village of Bostane;
38. Dragan Pavic - from the village of Bostane;
39. Ivan Kostic - from the village of Bostane;
40. Nikolic Sasa - from the village of Rajanovce, detained in prison in US base in Sojevo near Urosevac;
41. Nikolic Bora - from the village of Rajanovce, detained in prison in US base in Sojevo near Urosevac;
42. Soskic Milan - arrested in Gnjilane;
43. Stojkovic Dejan- policeman of SUP Pristina, arrested on 12. 9. 1999 in K.Mitrovica;
44. Biocanini Ljubosav - detained in Klokot Banja;
45. Maksimovic Sasa - arrested on 24. 9. 1999, he is in US base in Sojevo, near Urosevac;
46. Petkovic Blagoje - arrested on 18. 6. 1999, he is in US base in Sojevo, near Urosevac, suspected of murder;
47. Stanojevic Sasa - arrested on 24. 6. 1999, he is in US base in Sojevo, near Urosevac;
48. Mihajlovic Jugoslav - arrested on 24. 6. 1999, he is in US base in Sojevo, near Urosevac;
49. Nikolic Dragan - arrested on 3. 8. 1999, he is in US base in Sojevo, near Urosevac;
50. Stojanovic Bozidar - arrested on 1. 9. 1999, he is in US base in Sojevo, near Urosevac;
51. Trajkovic Momcilo - arrested on 7. 9. 1999, he is in US base in Sojevo, near Urosevac;
52. Zivkovic Blagoje - arrested on 14. 10. 1999, he is in US base Sojevo, near Urosevac;
53. Filipovic Ljubisa - arrested on 5. 11. 1999, he is in US base in Sojevo, near Urosevac;
54. Bojicic Nebojsa - from K.Mitrovica, arrested on 8. 8. 1999;
55. Djordjevic Milos - from K.Mitrovica, arrested on 8. 8. 1999;
56. Maljkovic Ranko - from K.Mitrovica, arrested on 13. 8. 1999;
57. Milosevic Srecko - from K.Mitrovica, arrested on 22. 7. 1999;
58. Percijku Mirsad - from Vucitrn, arrested on 28. 8. 1999;
59. Radovic Dragisa - from K.Mitrovica, arrested on 21. 9. 1999;
60. Sekulic Nenad - from Raska, arrested on 14. 8. 1999;
61. Slavic Slavko - from the village of Priluzje, arrested on 15. 9. 1999;
62. Stankovic Miroslav - from K.Mitrovica, arrested on 31. 7. 1999;
63. Stojkovic Zoran - from K.Mitrovica, arrested on 8. 8. 1999;
64. Todorovic Pavle - from Pec, arrested on 23. 8. 1999;
65. Todorovic Slobodan - from Pec, arrested on 23. 8. 1999;
66. Grkovic Golub - from Orahovo, arrested on 29. 11. 1999;
67. Jankovic Slobodan - from Orahovo, arrested on 28. 11. 1999;
68. Bacevic Sasa - from K.Polje, arrested on 30. 8. 1999;
69. Bacevic Slobodan - from K.Polje, arrested on 1. 9. 1999;
70. Badulovic Nenad - from Lamela, arrested on 24. 6. 1999;
71. Dragovic Bozidar - from Pristina, arrested on 26. 6. 1999;
72. Dejanovic Zoran - from Lipljan, arrested on 27. 6. 1999;
73. Dekic Zoran - from Laplje Selo, arrested on 6. 8. 1999;
74. Dimic Dragan - from K.Polje, arrested on 29. 7. 1999;
75. Djordjevic Bato - from K.Polje, arrested on 30. 8. 1999;
76. Dimic Dragan - from Majke Jugovica, arrested on 1. 7. 1999;
77. Romic Dragan - from Lipljan, arrested on 30. 6. 1999;
78. Ristic Dragan - from the village of Suvi Do, arrested on 6. 6. 1999;
79. Dukic Nebojsa - from Pristina, arrested on 26. 6. 1999;
80. Filipovic Dragan - from K.Polje, arrested on 18. 8. 1999;

81. Filipovic Stanko - from Pristina, arrested on 26. 6. 1999;
82. Larusic Goran - from K.Polje, arrested on 7. 7. 1999;
83. Ilic Zarko - from Lipljan, arrested on 30. 6. 1999;

84. Denic Ivan - from the village of Vgljarevo, arrested on 14. 7. 1999;
85. Bratic Lazar - from Obilic, arrested on 9. 9. 1999;
86. Lazic Nenad - from K.Polje, arrested on 6. 8. 1999;
87. Lazic Radoica - from the village of Batusa, arrested on 24. 6. 1999;
88. Mihajlovic Aleksandar - from Pristina, arrested on 19. 7. 1999;
89. Stankovic Milibor - from the village of Crkvena Vodica, arrested on 28. 9. 1999;
90. Gurdic Milos - arrested on 13. 7. 1999;
91. Miric Veselin - from Lipljan, arrested on 27. 6. 1999;
92. Miric Zarko - from Lipljan, arrested on 27. 6. 1999;
93. Mladenovic Ljubisa - from the village of Devet Jugovica, arrested on 6. 9. 1999;
94. Radovanovic Nebojsa - from Kaorak, arrested on 30. 6. 1999;
95. Slavic Nebojsa - from Lipljan, arrested on 28. 6. 1999;
96. Nikolic Cedomir - from Gracanica, arrested on 13. 8. 1999;
97. Nikolic Stojan - from K.Polje, arrested on 30. 8. 1999;
98. Pavlovic Milan - from Lipljan, arrested on 27. 6. 1999;
99. Petrovic Vesko - from K.Polje, arrested on 7. 7. 1999;
100. Popovic Milorad - from Laplje Selo , arrested on 6. 8. 1999;
101. Punisic Milutin - from Pristina, arrested on 13. 7. 1999;
102. Dekic Sinisa - from K.Polje, arrested on 7. 7. 1999;
103. Skolic Milos - from Pristina, arrested on 25. 6. 1999;
104. Joksimovic Slobodan - arrested on 25. 6. 1999;
105. Spasic Slavisa - from Obilic, arrested on 9. 9. 1999;
106. Slosic Stanoje - from K.Polje, arrested on 18. 8. 1999;
107. Stanojevic Zoran - from Lipljan, arrested on 14. 8. 1999;
108. Stoilovic Miodrag - from K.Polje, arrested on 7. 7. 1999;
109. Stolic Ljubomir - from Novi Pazar, arrested on 13. 7. 1999;
110. Ostojic Veljko - arrested on 13. 7. 1999;
111. Zivic Borivoje - from Obilic, arrested on 9. 9. 1999;
112. Zivic Jovan - from Obilic, arrested on 9. 9. 1999;
113. Zivic Svetislav - from Laplje Selo, arrested on 10. 8. 1999;
114. Dimic Trajan - from the village of Mogilje, arrested in November 1999;
115. Marinkovic Srecko - from Izvor, arrested on 26. 8. 1999;
116. Simic Zivorad - from Boljevac, arrested on 24. 11. 1999;
117. Stojanovic Srba - from Boljevac, arrested on 24. 11. 1999;
118. Dimic Milan - arrested on 15. 9. 1999;
119. Djuric Ljiljana - arrested on 13. 8. 1999;
120. Djuric Radoje - arrested on 13. 8. 1999;
121. Djuric Slobodan - arrested on 14. 8. 1999;
122. Maljkovic Ranko - arrested on 13. 8. 1999;
123. Mutavcic Nebojsa - arrested on 8. 2. 1999;
124. Nesic Milorad - arrested on 22. 8. 1999;
125. Popovic Branislav - arrested on 26. 8. 1999;
126. Scepanovic Zeljko - arrested on 14. 8. 1999;
127. Trajkovic Zoran - arrested on 28. 9. 1999;
128. Virljevic Venkov - arrested on 8. 11. 1999;
129. Vuckovic Miroslav - arrested on 23. 8. 1999;
130. Vukanovic Goran - arrested on 10. 12. 1999;
131. Vukovic Tomislav - arrested on 10. 5. 1999;
132. Radivojevic Radosav - from Zubin Potok, arrested on 13. 8. 1999;
133. Pejic Dragisa - arrested on 23. 6. 1999;
134. Stepanovic Nebojsa - from Kosovo Polje, arrested on 7. 7. 1999;
135. Filipovic Ljubisa - from Vitina, arrested in November 1999;
136. Zivkovic Blagoje - from the village of Koritiste, arrested in October 1999;
137. Mihailovic Jugoslav, from Gnjilane, arrested on 24. 6. 1999;
138. Petkovic Blagoje - from Kamenica, arrested on 18. 6. 1999;
139. Simijonovic Sasa - from Gnjilane, arrested in August 1999;
140. Simijonovic Zivorad - from Cernice, arrested in August 1999.

In expectation of your prompt action in regard to the afore mentioned, please accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Branko Brankovic
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS
Fifty-sixth session
Agenda item 11 (b)

CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS, INCLUDING THE QUESTIONS OF DISAPPEARANCES AND SUMMARY EXECUTIONS

Letter dated 10 March 2000 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the Chairman of the Commission on Human Rights

I have the honour to transmit, enclosed herewith*, the letter of 10 March 2000, addressed by Mr. Branko Brankovic, Ambassador, Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the United Nations Office in Geneva, to Mr. Ivan Tosevski, Chairman of the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances of the Commission on Human Rights. I would like to ask you to have it issued as an official document of the fifty-sixth session of the Commission on Human Rights under agenda item 11 (b).

(Signed) Branko BRANKOVIC
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

* The annex is reproduced as received, in the language of submission only.

Geneva, 10 March 2000

Mr. Tosevski,

In the course of 1998, when Albanian terrorism in Kosovo and Metohija and serious crimes perpetrated against the Serb population in that area escalated, the Yugoslav and Serbian state authorities were addressed by a large number of Serb families as well as by families of Albanian nationality, Roma families and by others whose members were abducted by Albanian terrorists. In the course of 1999, during the NATO aggression against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, due to mass aerial strikes and synchronized attacks by NATO forces and Albanian terrorists, the number of persons unaccounted for increased further more. The number of non-identified persons that perished also increased. Finally, as of 12 June 1999 with the deployment in Kosovo and Metohija of KFOR and UNMIK, that is with the return of Albanian refugees in mass and with mass crimes being simultaneously perpetrated against the non-Albanian population, a large number of Serbs, Montenegrins and members of other national communities went missing. Such situation is the consequence of the withdrawal of federal and republican military and police forces from Kosovo and Metohija and of the lack of readiness on the part of KFOR, UNMIK and Bernard Kouchner to protect, by respecting the mandate entrusted to them, the Serbian population and all other ethnic groups and individuals threatened by hordes of organized gangs of the so-called KLA, by as much as 200.000 foreign mercenaries and Albanians, looters and criminals who, unhindered, crossed illegally the Yugoslav border from FYR of Macedonia and Republic of Albania.

Murders, lootings and abductions are happening on a daily basis in Kosovo and Metohija. Since 10 June 1999 until 6 February 2000, a total of 4.249 terrorist attacks were perpetrated, of which 4030 on Serbs and Montenegrins, 126 on members of other nationalities, 93 on Albanians. As many as 889 persons were killed and 784 wounded.

During this period, 843 persons were abducted and went missing. Of that number to date, the fate of 722 persons is still unknown, while it is certain that 75 persons were killed, 6 have escaped and 31 released.

Mr. Ivan TOSEVSKI
Chairman
Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances
UN Commission on Human Rights

I would like to point to the unsolved issue of a professional procedure as regards mortal remains and their exhumation, identification and transfer. It is being asserted that, for example, members of KFOR, have transported one contingent with mortal remains and organs, without according procedure to the Republic of Macedonia, where reportedly it was incinerated in a military hospital, which is contrary to Geneva conventions and principles of international humanitarian law.

Recalling the mandate of the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances, I would like to ask its members to include in the agenda of the Working Group the issue of missing persons that are the subject of this letter.

In expectation of your action, please find enclosed an updated list of missing persons from Kosovo and Metohija.

Please accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Branko Brankovic
Ambassador
Chargé d=affaires a.i.

LIST OF ABDUCTED AND MISSING PERSONS IN THE AUTONOMOUS PROVINCE OF KOSOVO AND METOHIJA IN THE PERIOD FROM 10 JUNE 1999 (KFOR AND UNMIK DEPLOYED ON 12 JUNE 1999) TO 17 FEBRUARY 2000.

1. **VELJKO SPASIC (1959):** Went missing in Pristina on 10.06.1999. **Fate unknown.**
2. **KRUNISLAV JOSANOVIC (1937):** Abducted on 12.06.1999. **Fate unknown.**
3. **BOZIDAR JOVANOVIC (1949):** From the village of Musotiste, Suva Reka municipality. Went missing on 11.06.1999. **Fate unknown.**
4. **DUSKO KARANOVIC (1958):** Abducted on 12.06.1999 in the area around Suva Reka. **Killed.**
5. **SNEZANA KARANOVIC:** Abducted on 12.06.1999 in the area around Suva Reka. **Killed.**
6. **ZORAN STEPIC** and four workers of the coal mine: Abducted on 12.06.1999 in ABelacevac@ mine. **Fate unknown.**
7. **STANOJE LJUSIC (1943):** From Istok. Abducted on 12.06.1999 in Istok. **Killed.**
8. **IVICA JOVANOVIC (1963):** From Pancevo. Abducted on 13.06. 1999 on the Prizren-Suva Reka road. **Fate unknown.**
9. **DRAGOLJUB BOJIC:** Went missing near Suva Reka on 13.06.1999. **Fate unknown.**
10. **ZORAN MARKOVIC:** Went missing near Suva Reka on 13.06.1999. **Fate unknown.**
11. **TODOR STANKOVIC (1948):** From Bujanovac. Went missing in Suva Reka on 13.06.1999. **Fate unknown.**
12. **DEJAN TRAJKOVIC (1970):** Went missing in Suva Reka on 13.06. 1999. **Fate unknown.**
13. **IVAN CELIC (1959):** From Pristina. Went missing on 14.06.1999. **Fate unknown.**
14. **RADOJKO STANKOVIC (55 years old):** Abducted in Stari Kacanik on 14.06.1999. **Fate unknown.**
15. **BOBAN KRSTIC:** Abducted on 14.06.1999 in the village of Gatnja, Urosevac municipality. **Fate unknown.**
16. **SLAVISA KRSTIC:** Abducted on 14.06.1999 in the village of Gatnja, Urosevac municipality. **Fate unknown.**
17. **ZARKO DJORDJEVIC:** Abducted on 14.06. in Vitina. **Fate unknown.**
18. **MILUTIN KARAC (1948):** Went missing in Pec on 15.06.1999. **Fate unknown.**
19. **SLOBODAN STOLIC (1947):** From Stimlje, where he was abducted on 15.06.1999. **Fate unknown.**
20. **STANKO CUGUROVIC (55 years old):** From Urosevac, where he was abducted on 15.06.1999. **Fate unknown.**
21. **MARKO VITOSEVIC (1938):** From Orahovac. Went missing on 15.06.1999. **Fate unknown.**
22. **Wife of MARKO VITOSEVIC:** From Orahovac. Went missing on 15.06.1999. **Fate unknown.**
23. **NENAD SIMONOVIC:** From Prizren, where he was abducted in June 1999. **Fate unknown.**

24. VLASTIMIR VUKANIC: From the village of Kalaj, near Junik. Abducted in June 1999. **Fate unknown.**
25. NEBOJSA GARALEJIC (1963): From Prizren, where he was abducted on 15.06. Tortured in AKLA@ base in ATusus@ neighborhood. **Released.**
26. ZORAN TOPIC: From Pristina, where he was abducted on 15.06.1999. **Fate unknown.**
27. MARICA STRBAC: Refugee accommodated in Orahovac. Abducted on 16.06.1999. **Fate unknown.**
28. NENAD HAJDERPASIC together with one NN person (Serb): Went missing on 17.06.1999 on the Berane-Pristina road. **Fate unknown.**
29. JOVICA KORDIC: From Vucitrn. Abducted on 17.06.1999 in Vucitrn. **Fate unknown.**
30. LUKA PETRUSIC: Abducted on 17.06.1999, in the village of Banje, Istok municipality. **Killed.**
31. RADMILA PETRUSIC: Abducted on 17.06.1999, in the village of Banje, Istok municipality. **Killed.**
32. SLOBODAN VUJACIC: Abducted on 17.06.1999, in the village of Banje, Istok municipality. **Killed.**
33. NJEGOVAN MAKSIMOVIC (34 years old): Abducted in the period from 17.06 to 19.06.1999 in the village of Gradjenik, Kosovska Kamenica municipality. **Fate unknown.**
34. BOGOLJUB DJOKIC (60 years old): Abducted in the period from 17.06 to 19.06.1999 in the village of Gradjenik, Kosovska Kamenica municipality. **Fate unknown.**
35. ZIVOJIN SIMIC: Abducted in the period from 17.06 to 19.06.1999 in the village of Gradjenik, Kosovska Kamenica municipality. **Fate unknown.**
36. CIRA JANACKOVIC: From Vucitrn, abducted in the period from 17.06 to 21.06.1999. **Killed. (found on 25.06.1999).**
37. MIHAJLO VELIMIROVIC (55 years old): Refugee from Croatia, accommodated in Orahovac. Abducted on 18.06.1999. **Fate unknown.**
38. MILORAD GRUJIC: From Pec, where he was abducted on 18.06.1999. **Fate unknown.**
39. BRANISLAV GRUJIC: From Pec, where he was abducted on 18.06.1999. **Fate unknown.**
40. SPASOJE LALIC (40 years old): From Pec. Abducted on 18.06.1999. **Fate unknown.**
41. ANKA DUKIC: From Magura, Lipljan municipality. Abducted on 18.06.1999. **Fate unknown.**
42. BRANKO DJUKIC: From Pristina. Abducted on 18.06.1999. **Fate unknown.**
43. NOVAK KOTORCEVIC: From the village of Gatnje, Urosevac municipality. Abducted on 18.06.1999. **Fate unknown.**
44. ZORKA KOTORCEVIC: From the village of Gatnje, Urosevac municipality. Abducted on 18.06.1999. **Fate unknown.**
45. BRANKO MARKOVIC: From Pristina. Abducted on 18.06.1999 in Pristina. **Fate unknown.**
46. SLAVISA IZDERIC: From Pristina. Abducted on 18.06.1999 in Pristina. **Fate unknown.**
47. RADOMIR KRNJIC: From Pristina. Abducted on 18.06.1999 in Pristina. **Fate unknown.**
48. MIOMIR CANOVIC: From Stimlje, abducted on 18.06.1999. **Fate unknown.**
49. SLADJAN MILOSAVLJEVIC: Abducted on 18.06.1999 in hamlet Zaskok, Urosevac municipality. **Fate unknown.**

50. **ILIJA (family name unknown):** Abducted on 18.06.1999 in hamlet Zaskok, Urosevac municipality. **Fate unknown.**
51. **STANISLAV KOCIC:** From the village of Varos, Urosevac municipality Abducted on 18.06.1999. **Fate unknown.**
52. **DESIMIR MARKOVIC:** From the village of Varos, Urosevac municipality. Abducted on 18.06.1999. **Fate unknown.**
53. **NEBOJSA STOLIC:** From the village of Varos, Urosevac municipality. Abducted on 18.06.1999. **Fate unknown.**
54. **DRAGAN RISTIC:** Abducted on 18.06.1999 in the village of Srpski Babus, Urosevac municipality.
55. **MARIJA RISTIC:** Abducted on 18.06.1999 in the village of Srpski Babus, Urosevac municipality.
56. **MILAN JOVANOVIC:** Abducted on 18.06.1999 in the village of Srpski Babus, Urosevac municipality.
57. **Wife of MILAN JOVANOVIC:** Abducted on 18.06.1999 in the village of Srpski Babus, Urosevac municipality.
58. **STEVO SRDIC (33 years old):** From Pristina, where he was abducted on 18.06.1999. **Fate unknown.**
59. **DUSAN JOCIC:** From Pec. Abducted on18.06.1999. **Fate unknown.**
60. **MILUTIN KAZAC (43 years old):** Abducted on18.06.1999. **Fate unknown.**
61. **JOVICA SAVIC:** Abducted on18.06.1999. **Fate unknown.**
62. **MILOS JEVRIC (1940):** From Pec. Went missing on 19.06.1999. **Killed.**
63. **MILAN STEVIC:** Went missing on 19.06.1999 in Pristina. **Fate unknown.**
64. **SLOBODAN PAVLOVIC (1952):** From Obilic. Abducted on 19.06.1999. **Killed.**
65. **NENAD PAVLOVIC (1984):** From Obilic. Abducted on 19.06.1999. **Killed.**
66. **MOMCILO DIMIC (1967):** From Obilic. Abducted on 19.06.1999. **Killed.**
67. **DIMITRIJE MARINKOVIC (1951):** From Obilic. Abducted on 19.06.1999. **Killed.**
68. **ALEKSANDAR MARINKOVIC (1954):** From Obilic. Abducted on 19.06.1999. **Killed.**
69. **DEJAN PROKIC (1979):** From Obilic. Abducted on 19.06.1999. **Killed.**
70. **VELJKO FOLIC (50 years old):** From Djakovica. Abducted on 19.06.1999. **Fate unknown.**
71. **DJORDJE JOKSIMOVIC (65 years old):** From Gornje Nerodimlje. Abducted on 19.06.1999. **Killed.**
72. **BOZIDAR STANKOVIC (1948):** From the village of Srpski Babus, Urosevac municipality. Abducted on 19.06.1999. **Fate unknown.**
73. **MIODRAG DJOKIC:** From Pec. Abducted in the period from 19.06. to 23. 06. 1999. **Fate unknown.**
74. **DRAGANA DIMIC:** From Devet Jugovica, Pristina municipality. Abducted on 20. 06.1999 in Pristina. **Fate unknown.**
75. **DRAGAN BRANKOVIC:** From Pristina. Abducted on 20.06.1999. **Killed.**
76. **ALEKSANDAR JASOVIC (60 years old):** From Pec. Abducted on 20.06.1999. **Fate unknown.**
77. **DESANKA MILJKOVIC:** From Stimlje. Abducted on 20.06. 1999. **Fate unknown.**
78. **ZIVADIN CVETKOVIC:** Went missing in Pristina on 21.06.1999. **Fate unknown.**

79. **MILETA IVANOVIC:** Went missing in Pristina on 21.06.1999. **Fate unknown.**
80. **JELENA IVANOVIC:** Went missing in Pristina on 21.06.1999. **Fate unknown.**
81. **MIODRAG SKEMBAROVIC:** From Pec. Abducted on 21/22.06.1999. **Fate unknown.**
82. **DJORDJE TASKOVIC (75 years old):** Abducted on 21 or 22.06.1999 in Pec. **Fate unknown.**
83. **TOZA STAMBOLIC:** From Novo Selo Madjunski, Vucitrn municipality. Abducted in the period from 21.06. to 24.06.1999. **Killed.**
84. **NEBOJSA STOSIC:** Professor at Pristina University. Abducted on 22.06.1999 and taken to Albania. **Fate unknown.**
85. **DAVOR RISTIC (28 years old):** From Pristina. Went missing on 22.06.1999. **Fate unknown.**
86. **MLADEN VASIC (33 years old):** From the village of Rabovce. Abducted on 22.06.1999. **Fate unknown.**
87. **MIODRAG DJUKIC (42 years old):** From the village of Rabovce. Abducted on 22.06.1999. **Fate unknown.**
88. **DRAGOLJUB SLAVKOVIC (1955):** From the village of Rabovce. Abducted on 22.06.1999. **Fate unknown.**
89. **ZORAN STANISIC:** From the village of Slovinje, Lipljan municipality. Abducted on 22.06.1999. **Killed.**
90. **DRAGAN KOVACEVIC:** From the village of Zlokuse, Uzice municipality. Abducted in Prizren on 22.06.1999. **Fate unknown.**
91. **GORAN MILIVOJEVIC:** From the village of Zlokuse, Uzice municipality. Abducted in Prizren on 22.06.1999. **Fate unknown.**
92. **NENAD ZIVKOVIC (15 years old):** From Pristina. Abducted on 22.06.1999. **Fate unknown.**
93. **LJUBOMIR DJORDJEVIC:** From the area around Urosevac. Abducted on 22.06.1999. **Fate unknown.**
94. **RADA DJORDJEVIC:** From the area around Urosevac. Abducted on 22.06.1999. **Fate unknown.**
95. **SANJA DJORDJEVIC:** From the area around Urosevac. Abducted on 22.06.1999. **Fate unknown.**
96. **GORAN DJORDJEVIC:** From the area around Urosevac. Abducted on 22.06.1999. **Fate unknown.**
97. **N. BABIC:** Abducted on 22.06.1999 in Pristina. **Fate unknown.**
98. **ZORAN ANTONIJEVIC:** Abducted on 23.06.1999 in Djakovica. **Fate unknown.**
99. **NEBOJSA JEFTIC:** From Kosovska Kamenica, where he was abducted on 3.06.1999. **Killed.**
100. **DUSAN BRAKUS (70 years old):** From the village of Nedakovac, Vucitrn municipality, where he was abducted on 22.06.1999.**Killed.**
101. **LJUBINKA TASIC:** Abducted on 22.06.1999 in a refugee convoy heading for central Serbia. **Fate unknown.**
102. **MIODRAG TASIC:** Abducted on 22.06.1999 in a refugee convoy heading for central Serbia. **Fate unknown.**
103. **LEPOSAV MIKIC (1944):** From Pristina. Went missing on 23.06.1999. **Fate unknown.**
104. **MIODRAG STANKOVIC:** From Pec where he was abducted on 23.06.1999. **Fate unknown.**
105. **A girl by the name of MIKIC:** Went missing on 24.06.1999. **Fate unknown.**

106. **VOJISLAV MARTINOVIC**: From Pec. Abducted on 24.06.1999. **Fate unknown.**
107. **ZARKO STAMENKOVIC**: From Pristina. Went missing on 24.06.1999. **Fate unknown.**
108. **SLAVKA PANTOVIC (1927)**: From Djakovica. Went missing on 24.06.1999 after an attack by Albanians on their flat. **Fate unknown.**
109. **MILEVA PANTOVIC (1928)**: From Djakovica. Went missing on 24.06.1999 after an attack by Albanians on their flat. **Fate unknown.**
110. **MILIC PANTOVIC (1924)**: From Djakovica. Went missing on 24.06.1999 after an attack by Albanians on their flat. **Fate unknown.**
111. **JOVA DJIKANOVIC**: From Pec. Abducted in his apartment on 25.06.1999. **Fate unknown.**
112. **ANDRIJA TOMANOVIC**: Abducted on 25.06.1999 in Pristina. **Killed.**
113. **MIRO MILANCIC**: From Pristina. Abducted on 25.06.1999. **Fate unknown.**
114. **MILE BUDJEVIC**: Refugee from Croatia. Went missing in Pristina on 25.06.1999. **Fate unknown.**
115. **ILIJA ILIC**: Abducted at the end of June 1999. **Fate unknown.**
116. **JOVAN GRKOVIC (60 years old)**: From Urosevac, where he was abducted at end of June 1999. **Fate unknown.**
117. **MIOMIR CANOVIC**: From Lipljan. Abducted at the end of June 1999. **Fate unknown.**
118. **SLAVICA CANOVIC**: From Lipljan. Abducted at the end of June 1999. Fate unknown.
119. **ALEKSANDAR TODOROVSKI**: Abducted on 26.06.1999 by Sulejman Cafi B driver of an ambulance car who lives in Emisirovo. **Fate unknown.**
120. **NENAD PRUSAC**: Refugee from Croatia. Went missing in Pristina on 26.06.1999. **Fate unknown.**
121. **MILOS RADIC**: Refugee from Croatia. Went missing in Pristina on 26.06.1999. **Fate unknown.**
122. **BOBAN DEDIC**: From Orahovac. Abducted at the end of June 1999. **Fate unknown.**
123. **SVETISLAV GRKOVIC**: From Orahovac. Abducted at the end of June 1999. **Fate unknown.**
124. **LJUBISA GRKOVIC**: From Orahovac. Abducted at the end of June 1999. **Fate unknown.**
125. **GRADIMIR MARJANOVIC**: From Orahovac. Abducted at the end of June 1999. **Fate unknown.**
126. **BUDIMIR BULINA**: From Orahovac. Abducted at the end of June 1999. **Fate unknown.**
127. **MILICA JEFTIC**: From Orahovac. Abducted at the end of June 1999. **Fate unknown.**
128. **SINISA KAZIC**: From Orahovac. Abducted at the end of June 1999. **Fate unknown.**
129. **TIHOMIR MIRKOVIC**: From Orahovac. Abducted at the end of June 1999. **Fate unknown.**
130. **PEKO PALJEVIC**: From Orahovac. Abducted at the end of June 1999. **Fate unknown.**
131. **MIODRAG DUKIC (1956)**: Abducted on 27.06.1999 in Pristina. **Fate unknown.**
132. **MLADEN BORIC (1968)**: Abducted on 27.06.1999 in Pristina. **Fate unknown.**
133. **PETRIJA PILJEVIC**: From Pristina. Abducted on 28.06.1999. According to her son, the kidnappers are Adem and Mona Ismailji and

Ljuljeta Xombaljaj. **Fate unknown.**
134. **ZORAN DJOSIC:** From Pristina. Abducted on 28.06.1999 by Adeljini Ismailj, Mona Ismailja and Ljuljet Dombaljaja. **Fate unknown.**
135. **DRAGAN DOGANDZIC (28 years old):** From Strpce. Abducted at the end of June 1999 on the Urosevac- Strpce road. **Fate unknown.**
136. **MILISAV ANTIC (1971):** From the village of Pozaranje, Vitina municipality. Abducted on 12.06.1999 on the road to the village of Ljubiste. **Fate unknown.**
137. **SVETISLAV ANTIC (1968):** From the village of Pozaranje, Vitina municipality. Abducted on 12.06.1999 on the road to the village of Ljubiste. **Fate unknown.**
138. **RADOVAN ANTIC (1977):** From the village of Pozaranje, Vitina municipality. Abducted on 12.06.1999 on the road to the village of Ljubiste. **Fate unknown.**
139. **DRAGAN SAVIC:** From Gnjilane where he was abducted at the end of June 1999. **Released.**
140. **VLADIMIR ARSIC:** From Gracanica. Abducted on 28.06.1999. **Fate unknown.**
141. **DJURO BARAC:** Refugee from Croatia. Went missing in Pristina on 28.06.1999. **Fate unknown.**
142. **JELENA CANOVIC (1928):** From Pristina. Went missing on 28.06.1999. **Fate unknown.**
143. **VLADIMIR DJOKIC:** From Pristina. Went missing on 29.06.1999. **Fate unknown.**
144. **MIODRAG SOSKIC:** Abducted at the end of June 1999 in Pec. **Killed.**
145. **DJOKA CUBANOVIC (1950):** Abducted on 01.07.1999 in front of a building in Dardanija neighborhood in Pristina. **Fate unknown.**
146. **MOMCILO ANTIC:** From Gnjilane. Abducted on 02.07.1999 in Gnjilane. **Released.**
147. **ZARKO JOVANOVIC:** From Kamnik. Abducted on 04.07.1999. **Fate unknown.**
148. **SLOBODAN MARINKOVIC:** Abducted on 04.07.1999 in the village of Donji Livoc, Gnjilane municipality.
149. **NOVICA MARKOVIC (1959):** From Pristina. Abducted on 04.07.1999, on the Pristina-Devet Jugovica road. **Fate unknown.**
150. **SLOBODAN TRAJKOVIC:** Abducted on 04.07.1999 in the village of Donji Livoc, Gnjilane municipality. **Killed.**
151. **STANKO STEVANOVIC (1947):** Abducted along with D. Stankovic on 04.07.1999. **Fate unknown.**
152. **DRAGAN STANKOVIC (1983):** From the village of Klobuk, Novo Brdo. Abducted on 04.07.1999. **Fate unknown.**
153. **SRDJAN TASIC:** Abducted on 04.07.1999 in Silovo, Gnjilane municipality. **Fate unknown.**
154. **VUCKO TASIC:** Abducted on 04.07.1999 in Silovo, Gnjilane municipality. **Fate unknown.**
155. **DAVID STOJANOVIC:** From Gnjilane. Abducted on 08.07.1999 in Gnjilane. **Fate unknown.**
156. **DOBRI ANDJELKOVIC (1945):** Abducted on 08.07.1999 in Pristina. **Released on 12.07.1999.**
157. **VOJA ZIVIC:** From Lipljan. Abducted on 08.07.1999. **Fate unknown.**
158. **DRAGAN ZIVIC:** From Lipljan. Abducted on 08.07.1999. **Fate unknown.**
159. **MOMCILO RISTIC:** From the village of Donji Livac, Gnjilane municipality. Abducted on 09.07.1999 in the village of Pasjane. **Fate unknown.**

160. **VELIZAR IVANOVIC:** From Pasjane, Gnjilane municipality. Abducted on 09.07.1999 in the village of Pasjane. **Fate unknown.**
161. **DRAGAN JACIMOVIC:** From Gnjilane. Abducted on 09.07.1999 in Gnjilane. **Fate unknown.**
162. **SINISA SIMONOVIC:** From Gnjilane. Abducted on 09.07.1999 in Gnjilane. **Fate unknown.**
163. **DJORDJE ZDRAVKOVIC:** Abducted on 10.07.1999 in the village of Glogovce, Kosovska Kamenica municipality. **Killed.**
164. **ZORAN ZDRAVKOVIC:** Abducted on 10.07.1999 in the village of Glogovce, Kosovska Kamenica municipality. **Killed.**
165. **TANE PEKIC:** From Vitina. Abducted at the beginning of July 1999. His body was found on 24.08.1999 in the area of the village of Ugljare.
166. **CASLAV TOMIC (1942):** From Pristina, abducted on 10.07.1999. **Fate unknown.**
167. **ZORAN MARKOVIC (1961):** From Pristina. Abducted on 11.07.1999. **Fate unknown.**
168. **MILOS STOJANOVIC (1948):** From Pristina. Abducted on 11.07.1999. **Released.**
169. **STANISA STOJANOVIC:** From Gnjilane. Abducted on 11.07.1999 in Gnjilane. **Fate unknown.**
170. **NIKOLA AKSIC:** From the village of Odanovce, Kosovska Kamenica municipality. Abducted on 11.07.1999. **Released.**
171. **MILUTIN DIMITRIJEVIC (1936):** From Pristina. Abducted in Pristina on 12/13.07.1999. **Fate unknown.**
172. **DRAGAN DIMITRIJEVIC (1970):** From Pristina. Abducted in Pristina on 12/13.07.1999. **Fate unknown.**
173. **ZORAN RAJICIC (1969):** From Pristina. Abducted in Pristina on 12/13.07.1999. **Fate unknown.**
174. **MIRKO JOVIC:** Abducted on 12.07.1999 in Gnjilane. **Fate unknown.**
175. **MIRKO GORDIC:** From Pristina. Abducted on 12.07.1999 in Pristina. **Fate unknown.**
176. **VELJKO OSTOJIC:** From Pristina. Abducted on 12.07.1999 in Pristina. **Fate unknown.**
177. **BRATISLAV RISTIC (1952):** From Pristina. Abducted on 12.07.1999. **Fate unknown.**
178. **PETAR RAKOCEVIC:** From Pristina. Went missing on 12.07.1999. His body was found on 15.07.1999 in the area around Pristina.
179. **ZORAN JOVANOVIC:** From Pristina. Abducted on 13.07.1999. **Fate unknown.**
180. **ACA ZABUNOVIC:** Abducted on 15.07.1999. in Urosevac. **Fate unknown.**
181. **KRUNA ZABUNOVIC:** Abducted on 15.07.1999. in Urosevac. **Fate unknown.**
182. **DIMITRIJE SABIC (1939):** From Pristina. Abducted on 15.07.1999. It is supposed that he is in an Albanian camp for Serbs in the village of Zlatare, Pristina muicipality. **Fate unknown.**
183. **ZIVORAD ANDJELKOVIC (1950):** From the village of Gotovusa, Strpce municipality. Abducted at mid-July 1999 on the Urosevac-Strpce road. His body was found on 03.08.1999 in Pozaranje, Vitina municipality.
184. **IVAN ANDJELKOVIC (1975):** From the village of Gotovusa, Strpce municipality. Abducted at mid-July 1999 on the Urosevac-Strpce road. His body was found on 03.08.1999 in Pozaranje, Vitina municipality.

185. VLASTIMIR ZIVKOVIC (1950): From the village of Gotovusa, Strpce municipality. Abducted at mid-July 1999 on the Urosevac-Strpce road. **His body was found on 03.08.1999 in Pozaranje, Vitina municipality.**
186. CEDOMIR MAKSIMOVIC: From Gnjilane. Abducted on 16.07.1999 in Gnjilane by Hodza Becir. **Fate Unknown.**
187. MILOVAN PAVLOVIC (1936): From Nis. Abducted on 16.07.1999, near Klina. **Fate unknown.**
188. RADOS PAVLOVIC (1961): From Nis. Abducted on 16.07.1999, near Klina. **Fate unknown.**
189. PERA RISTIC (68 years old): From Toplicane, Lipljan municipality. Abducted on 16.07.1999. **Fate unknown.**
190. VELIMIR RADOJKOVIC: From Skopje. Abducted on 16.07.1999. He is currently in a camp of the so-called KLA in the village of Petrovo near Stimlje.
191. SLOBODANKA MARJANOVIC: From the village of Zahac, Pec municipality. Abducted on 17.07.1999 in Zahac. Physically maltreated. **Released.**
192. VASILJKA MARJANOVIC: From Nis. Abducted on 16.07.1999, near Klina. **Fate unknown.**
193. STANIJA MARJANOVIC: From Nis. Abducted on 16.07.1999, near Klina. **Fate unknown.**
194. GORAN PERIC: From the village of Trnjicevce, Novo Brdo municipality, where he was abducted on 17.07.1999. **Fate unknown.**
195. PREDRAG MILJKOVIC (1961): From Smederevo. Abducted in Pristina on 18.07.1999. **Fate unknown.**
196. ZIVORAD PAVIC: From Slivovo. Abducted in Pristina on 18.07.1999. **Fate unknown.**
197. DOCA RADULOVIC: Abducted on 19.07.1999 in Pec. **Released.**
198. MILORAD DIKIC (36 years old): From the village of Boljevac, near Novo Brdo. Abducted on 19.07.1999. **Fate unknown.**
199. SVETOZAR (Ilija) DIMIC: From Pristina. Abducted on 19.07.1999, in Vidovdanska street 29. **Fate unknown.**
200. ZLATKO STEVIC: From Pones, Gnjilane municipality, where he was abducted on 20.07.1999. **Fate unknown.**
201. MARKO TODOROVIC (1952): From Krusevac. Abducted on 20.07.1999 in the area around Prizren. **Fate unknown.**
202. MIRKO SARIC: From the village of Tacevac, Kursumlija municipality. Went missing on 20.07.1999 near the village Metoija, Podujevo municipality. **Killed. His body was found on 23.07.1999 in Krpimej, Podujevo municipality.**
203. SVETISLAV PROTIC: From the village of Susica, Pristina municipality. Abducted on 21.07.1999. **Fate unknown.**
204. SVETOMIR MIKIC (1963): From Pristina. Abducted on 21.07.1999. **Fate unknown.**
205. NEBOJSA KOVACEVIC (17 years old): Abducted in Pristina 22.07.1999, after Albanians from Albania broke into the apartment of his mother Gordana. **Fate unknown.**
206. TOMISLAV ADZIC (1939): From Pristina. Abducted in Pristina on 25.07.1999. **Fate unknown.**
207. MILORAD PERIC: From Lipljan. Abducted on 26.06.1999. **Found killed in Lipljan.**
208. DEJAN NIKOLIC: From the Suncani Breg neighborhood in Pristina. Abducted on 26.07.1999. **Fate unknown.**

209. **DRAGAN PETROVIC:** From Pristina. Abducted in Pristina on 26.07.1999. **Fate unknown.**
210. **SLOBODANKA PETROVIC:** From Pristina. Abducted in Pristina on 26.07.1999. **Fate unknown.**
211. **MILORAD AVRAMOVIC (1960):** From Kosovska Mitrovica. Abducted in Kosovska Mitrovica on 27.07.1999. **Fate unknown.**
212. **GORAN DENKIC:** From the village of Radivojce, Vitina municipality, where he was abducted on 27.07.1999. **Fate unknown.**
213. **MILOVAN POPOVIC (22 years old):** From the village of Donja Brnjica, Pristina municipality. Abducted on 28.07.1999. **Fate unknown.**
214. **MIODRAG MITROVIC:** From the village of Vrbovac, Vitina municipality. Abducted on 30.07.1999 near Vitina. **Fate unknown.**
215. **GORAN JOVANOVIC:** From Vitina. Abducted on 30.07.1999 near Vitina. **Fate unknown.**
216. **ZIKICA VASIC:** From Gnjilane. Abducted on 30.07.1999 near the village of Dobrcane. Physically maltreated. **Released.**
217. **MILOS MLADENOVIC:** From Gnjilane. Abducted on 30.07.1999 near the village of Dobrcane. Physically maltreated. **Released.**
218. **VLADIMIR VASIC:** From Bujanovac. Abducted on 30.07.1999 near the village of Dobrcane. Physically maltreated. **Released.**
219. **ZORAN VITKOVIC:** Abducted in the village of Dobrcane on 30.07.1999. Beaten and robbed. **Released.**
220. **SNEZANA PETROVIC (38 years old):** From Prizren where she was abducted at the end of July 1999. **Fate unknown.**
221. **Wife of VIDOSAV MIRCEVIC:** From Prizren. Abducted on 30.07.1999. **Fate unknown. Her husband Vidosav was then killed.**
222. **NEBOJSA PETKOVIC:** From Pristina. Abducted on 31.07.1999. His mutilated body was found on 17.10. 1999 in Pristina.
223. **DRAGOLJUB ARSIC (1958):** From Gnjilane where he was abducted at the beginning of August 1999. **Fate unknown.**
224. **SRECKO LAZIC:** From Gnjilane where he was abducted at the beginning of August 1999. **Fate unknown.**
225. **RADE BUDIMIR:** From Pristina where he was abducted on 01.08.1999. **Fate unknown.**
226. **TODOR ZIVKOVIC:** From Kosovska Mitrovica. Abducted on 02.08.1999. **Killed.**
227. **MILORAD DEJANOVIC:** From the village of Stari Kacanik, Kacanik municipality. Abducted on 03.08.1999. **Fate unknown.**
228. **JELENA DEJANOVIC:** From the village of Stari Kacanik, Kacanik municipality. Abducted on 03.08.1999. **Fate unknown.**
229. **RADE PILIPOVIC:** From Pristina. Abducted on 04.08.1999. **Fate unknown.**
230. **TOMISLAV IGIC:** From Pristina. Abducted on 04.08.1999 on the Pristina-Medvedja road. **Fate unknown.**
231. **MILOS MILICEVIC (50 years old):** From Pristina. Abducted on 04.08.1999 on the Pristina-Medvedja road. **Fate unknown.**
232. **RADOVAN DRASKOVIC:** From Pristina. Abducted at the beginning of August 1999.**Fate unknown.**
233. **JEVROSIMA DRASKOVIC:** From Pristina. Abducted at the beginning of August 1999.**Fate unknown.**
234-235. **Two members of the TOKOVIC family:** From Pristina. Abducted at the beginning of August 1999 along with the Draskovic family.
236. **DEJAN STOJKOVIC:** From Prizren. Abducted on 04.08.1999 in Strpce. **Fate unknown.**

237. **VIDOJE PETKOVIC**: From Prizren. Abducted on 04.08.1999 in Prizren. **Fate unknown.**
238. **STANOJE NIKOLIC (47 years old)**: From Prizren where he was abducted on 05.08.1999. **Fate unknown.**
239. **BRATISLAV RISTIC**: From Pristina where he was abducted on 07.08.1999. **Fate unknown.**
240. **SNEZANA KRSTIC**: From Prizren where she was abducted on 07.08.1999 after she was raped in a house of an Albanian. **Fate unknown.**
241. **JOVAN BAKIC**: From Prizren. Abducted on 09.08.1999 in Prizren. **Fate unknown.**
242. **DRAGAN POPOVIC (38 years old)**: From the village of Donja Brnjica, Pristina municipality. Abducted on 10.08.1999. **Fate unknown.**
243. **DEJAN VASOVIC (1973)**: From Kragujevac. Abducted on 11.08.1999 in Kosovska Mitrovica. **Fate unknown.**
244. **ILIJA ZIVKOVIC (1943)**: From Pristina. Abducted on 14.08.1999 near the village of Luzani, Podujevo municipality. **Fate unknown.**
245. **NOVICA STANKOVIC**: From Gnjilane. Went missing at mid-August 1999 in Gnjilane where he was last seen. **Fate unknown.**
246. **IVAN ATANASOV (77 years old)**: From the village of Malesevo, Gnjilane municipality. Abducted in August 1999. **Died in Gnjilane on 02.09.1999 of consequences of maltreatment.**
247. **DRAGOLJUB VASIC**: Abducted in the period from 17 to 18.08.1999 in Pristina. **Fate unknown.**
248. **SRECKO BLAGOJEVIC (1949)**: From Ljubizde, Prizren municipality. Abducted on 18.08.1999 near his village. **Fate unknown.**
249. **SLOBODANKA BLAGOJEVIC (1949)**: From Ljubizde, Prizren municipality. Abducted on 18.08.1999 near his village. **Fate unknown.**
250. **DUSKA BLAGOJEVIC (1963)**: From Ljubizde, Prizren municipality. Abducted on 18.08.1999 near her village. **Fate unknown.**
251. **RADICA BLAGOJEVIC (1964)**: From Ljubizde, Prizren municipality. Abducted on 18.08.1999 near her village. **Fate unknown.**
252. **IVANA BLAGOJEVIC (a minor)**: From Ljubizde, Prizren municipality. Abducted on 18.08.1999 near her village. **Fate unknown.**
253. **ROKSANDA BLAGOJEVIC (a minor)**: From Ljubizde, Prizren municipality. Abducted on 18.08.1999 near her village. **Fate unknown.**
254. **DRAGANA BLAGOJEVIC (a minor)**: From Ljubizde, Prizren municipality. Abducted on 18.08.1999 near her village. **Fate unknown.**
255. **ALEKSANDRA BLAGOJEVIC (a minor)**: From Ljubizde, Prizren municipality. Abducted on 18.08.1999 near her village. **Fate unknown.**
256. **DRAGAN BLAGOJEVIC (a minor)**: From Ljubizde, Prizren municipality. Abducted on 18.08.1999 near his village. **Fate unknown.**
257. **IVAN MAJSTOROVIC**: From Kosovo Polje. Abducted on 18.08.1999 in Kosovo Polje. **Fate unknown.**
258. **DRAGAN STEVANOVIC**: From Kosovo Polje. Abducted on 18.08.1999 in Kosovo Polje. **Fate unknown.**
259. **STOJAN DENIC (66 years old)**: From Gnjilane. Abducted on 21.08.1999 in Gnjilane. **Fate unknown.**
260-261. **RADA and STOJADIN MARKOVIC**: A couple from Prizren. Abducted in period from 23 to 30.08.1999 in the area of Prizren. **Killed.**
262. **SRECKO MIRKOVIC**: Abducted sometime in August 1999, on the Prizren-Brezovica road. **Fate unknown.**
263. **TOMISLAV MIRKOVIC**: Abducted sometime in August 1999, on the Prizren-Brezovica road. **Fate unknown.**

264. **VESELIN TOKIC (71 year old)**: Abducted sometime, probably in August 1999. **Fate unknown.**
265. **STOJAN ANDJELKOVIC (47 years old)**: Abducted sometime, probably in August 1999. **Fate unknown.**
266. **DEJAN JOVANOVIC**: Abducted sometime, probably in August 1999. **Fate unknown.**
267. **JOVAN ARSIC**: Abducted sometime, probably in August 1999. **Fate unknown.**
268. **N. ANTIC**: Abducted sometime, probably in August 1999. **Fate unknown.**
269. **BOZANA STOJILJKOVIC**: From the village of Vlastica, Gnjilane municipality. Went missing on 23.08.1999. **Fate unknown.**
270. **STANOJE STOJILJKOVIC**: From the village of Vlastica, Gnjilane municipality. Went missing on 23.08.1999. **Fate unknown.**
271. **LJUBINKA STEFANOVIC**: From the village of Vlastica, Gnjilane municipality. Went missing on 23.08.1999. **Fate unknown.**
272-273. **LJUBICA JOCIC (mother) and SRDJAN JOCIC (son)**: Abducted on 23.08.1999 on the Kosovska Mitrovica-Vucitrn road near the village of Veliki Kicic. **The mother was released, fate of the son unknown.**
274. **DEJAN SEDLAREVIC**: From Kosovska Mitrovica where he was abducted on 24.08.1999. **His body was found on 26.08.1999, under the bridge over the Socanica river.**
275. **ZORAN NEDELJKOVIC**: Abducted on 24.08.1999 in Pristina. **Fate unknown.**
276. **VOJISLAV LUKIC**: Abducted on 24.08.1999 in the area around Podujevo. **Fate unknown.**
277. **LEPOSAVA MICIC**: From Prizren. Abducted on 25.08.1999 on the road back from the Pec Patriarchy. **Fate unknown.**
278. **MOMIR MICIC**: From Prizren. Abducted on 25.08.1999 on the road back from the Pec Patriarchy. **Fate unknown.**
279. **NEBOJSA VOJVODIC (41 year old)**: From Pristina. Abducted on 26.08.1999 on the Nis-Pristina road, near the village of Luzane, Podujevo municipality. **Released.**
280. **VIDOSAV DJUKIC**: From Kursumlija. Abducted on 27.08.1999 in Kupusiste neighborhood in Pristina. **Released.**
281. **VIDIC DRAGOLJUB**: From Kursumlija. Abducted on 27.08.1999 in Kupusiste neighborhood in Pristina. **Released.**
282. **GRADIMIR PETKOVIC**: From Pristina. Abducted on 29.08.1999. **Fate unknown.**
283. **MILORAD RISTIC**: Abducted sometime in Pristina. **Fate unknown.**
284. **ZORAN RAICEVIC**: From Pristina. Abducted sometime in Vranjec neighborhood in Pristina. **Fate unknown.**
285. **ZIVKA DEJANOVIC**: From the village of Talinovac, Urosevac municipality. Went missing, date unknown. **Fate unknown.**
286. **MILORAD RADOVANOVIC (1939)**: From the village Osek Hilja near Djakovica. Abducted sometime in 1999. **Fate unknown.**
287. **ZORKA RADOVANOVIC(wife)(1945)**: From the village Osek Hilja near Djakovica. Abducted sometime in 1999. **Fate unknown.**
288. **RADOVAN RAKIC (1939)**: From Djakovica. Went missing sometime in 1999. Fate unknown. **Fate unknown.**
289. **BRANKO CUPIC**: From Pec. Abducted on 24.06.1999. **Killed.**
290. **MILIJAN CUPIC**: Abducted. Date of abduction unknown. **Fate unknown.**
291. **BOGDAN RADEVIC**: Abducted sometime in Pec. **Fate unknown.**

292-293. MILOS RADEVIC and his wife: Abducted in Pec. **Fate unknown.**
294. N. DJUKANOVIC (father): Abducted in his house in Prizren. Date of abduction unknown. **Fate unknown.**
295. N. DJUKANOVIC (son): Abducted in his house in Prizren. Date of abduction unknown. **Fate unknown.**
296. TIHOMIR PATRNOGIC (84 years old): Abducted sometime in 1999 in Prizren. **Fate unknown.**
297. MILICA STEFANOVIC (70 years old): From the village of Dojnice, Pristina municipality. Abducted sometime in 1999. **Fate unknown.**
298. SLAVICA STEVANOVIC (40 years old): Abducted in his house in Prizren. Date of abduction unknown. **Fate unknown.**
299. ZORKA CIRKOVIC (around 70 years old): From Urosevac. Abducted sometime in 1999. **Fate unknown.**
300. SRETENKA PUMPALOVIC: From Istok. Abducted in August 1999. **Fate unknown.**
301. MOMCILO PUMPALOVIC: From Istok. Abducted in August 1999. **Fate unknown.**
302. BRANIMIR MIHAILOVIC (1971): From Gojbulja, Vucitrn municipality. Abducted on 26.06.1999. **Fate unknown.**
303. VLADIMIR MIHAILOVIC (1977): From the village of Gojbulja, Vucitrn municipality. Abducted sometime in 1999. **Fate unknown.**
304. VLADIMIR MLADENOVIC (1971): From the village of Gojbulja, Vucitrn municipality. Abducted sometime in 1999. **Fate unknown.**
305. IVAN ZORIC (1974): Abducted sometime in 1999 in Gracanica. **Fate unknown.**
306. SVETISLAV JAKSIC (1927): From Pristina where he was abducted. **Fate unknown.**
307. JELENA STEFANOVIC: Abducted sometime in 1999 in Pristina. **Fate unknown.**
308. RADOSAV CUBANOVIC: Abducted sometime in 1999 in Pristina. **Fate unknown.**
309. MIRA JOVANOVIC: From Pec. Abducted sometime in 1999. **Fate unknown.**
310. RANKA JOVANOVIC: Abducted sometime in 1999 in Pristina. **Fate unknown.**
311. RANKO JOVANOVIC: Abducted sometime in 1999 in Pristina. **Fate unknown.**
312. CENKA LJUSIC: Abducted sometime in 1999 in Pristina. **Fate unknown.**
313. ZORKA MARTINOVIC: Abducted sometime in 1999 in Pristina. **Fate unknown.**
314. LJUBOMIRKA MILOSAVLJEVIC: Abducted sometime in 1999 in Pristina. **Fate unknown.**
315. VLADIMIR MILOSAVLJEVIC: Abducted sometime in 1999 in Pristina. **Fate unknown.**
316. MILORAD NOVAKOVIC: Abducted sometime in 1999 in Pristina. **Fate unknown.**
317. ACO VULIC: Abducted sometime in 1999 in Pristina. **Fate unknown.**
318. MISKO VULIC: Abducted sometime in 1999 in Pristina. **Fate unknown.**
319. TACA VULIC: Abducted sometime in 1999 in Pristina. **Fate unknown.**
320. PERO LAZOVIC: Abducted sometime in 1999 in Pristina. **Fate unknown.**

321. **LUKA DONCIC:** Abducted sometime in 1999 in Pristina. **Fate unknown.**
322. **SLOBODAN DONCIC:** Abducted sometime in 1999 in Pristina. **Fate unknown.**
323. **SNEZA DONCIC:** Abducted sometime in 1999 in Pristina. **Fate unknown.**
324. **MISO DUJACIC:** Abducted sometime in 1999 in Pristina. **Fate unknown.**
325. **IVAN DJOKIC:** Abducted sometime in 1999 in Pristina. **Fate unknown.**
326. **MILICA SUTIC:** From the village Stupelj, Pec municipality. Abducted sometime in 1999. **Fate unknown.**
327. **SVETO SUTIC:** From the village Stupelj, Pec municipality. Abducted sometime in 1999. **Fate unknown.**
328. **ZIVKO SUTIC:** From the village Stupelj, Pec municipality. Abducted sometime in 1999. **Fate unknown.**
329. **DRAGAN DASIC (1935):** From Pec. Abducted sometime in 1999. **Fate unknown.**
330. **VUCETA DJURICIC (1928):** From Belo Polje, Istok municipality. Abducted sometime in 1999. **Fate unknown.**
331. **DUSANKA PESIC:** From Istok. Abducted sometime in 1999. **Fate unknown.**
332. **DJORDJE MEMAROVIC:** From the village of Belo Polje, Istok municipality. Abducted sometime in 1999. **Fate unknown.**
333. **VELJKO ROLIC:** From Pec. Abducted sometime in 1999. **Fate unknown.**
334. **DESA ILIC:** From Pec. Abducted sometime in 1999. **Fate unknown.**
335. **LUKA SAMARDZIC:** From Pec. Abducted sometime in 1999. **Fate unknown.**
336. **DJURDJA STOJKOVIC:** From the village Zac. Istok municipality. Abducted sometime in 1999. **Fate unknown.**
337-338. **BRANKO RADEVIC and his wife:** From Pec. Abducted sometime in 1999. **Fate unknown.**
339. **SPASA (father=s name Mile) VUKCEVIC:** From Pec. Abducted sometime in 1999. **Fate unknown.**
340. **RADE GOJKOVIC:** From Pec. Abducted sometime in 1999. **Fate unknown.**
341. **MILIC BOGICEVIC:** From Drenovica, Pec municipality. Abducted sometime in 1999. **Fate unknown.**
342. **SLOBO JANIC:** From Ponosevac, Djakovica municipality. Abducted sometime in 1999. **Fate unknown.**
343. **MARICA STALETOVIC:** From Djakovica. Abducted sometime in 1999. **Fate unknown.**
344. **MILAN STALETOVIC:** From Djakovica. Abducted sometime in 1999. **Fate unknown.**
345. **LJILJA CUBANOVIC:** Abducted sometime in 1999. **Fate unknown.**
346. **MILAN LJUSIC:** Abducted in monastery Gorioc, Istok municipality. **Fate unknown.**
347. **NIKOLA JOVANOVIC:** Went missing in the area of Glogovac. **Fate unknown.**
348. **RADE POPOVIC:** Went missing in the area of Glogovac. **Fate unknown.**
349. **MIROSLAV MILACIC:** From the village of Balovce, near Podujevo. Abducted sometime in 1999. **Fate unknown.**

359. BORIVOJE VITKOVIC: Abducted in Urosevac in the period from 20 to 23 June 1999. **Fate unknown.**
351. SLAVICA VITKOVIC: Abducted in Urosevac in the period from 20 to 23 June 1999. **Fate unknown.**
352. LJUBISA MILACIC: Abducted sometime in 1999 on the Podujevo-Pristina road.
353. SLOBODAN LUKIC: From Pristina, Kupusiste neighborhood. Abducted around 5.07.1999. **Fate unknown.**
354. MICA MILIC: From the neighborhood Vranjevac in Pristina. Abducted around 5.07.1999. **Fate unknown.**
355. MILOS MILIC: From the neighborhood Vranjevac in Pristina. Abducted around 5.07.1999. **Fate unknown.**
356-357. VERA and BORA (family name unknown): Daughter and son-in-law of the murdered Mirko and Jovanka Talic from Stimlje. Abducted at mid of July 1999. **Fate unknown.**
358. VLADIMIR JOVANOVIC: From Pristina. Abducted sometime in 1999 by Gani Iberdemaj. **Fate unknown.**
359. NOVICA MARKOVIC (72 years old): From the village of Musotiste, Suva Reka municipality. Abducted sometime in 1999. **Fate unknown.**
360. RADOMIR MAKSIC: From Pristina where he went missing sometime in 1999. **Fate unknown.**
361. DJORDJE TASOVIC: Abducted in Pristina sometime in 1999. **Fate unknown.**
362. RATKO DJORDJEVIC: Abducted sometime in 1999 on the Krusevac-Urosevac road. **Fate unknown.**
363-368. MILOS SEKULIC (his wife and four children aged 10,7,5 and 2 years): Abducted sometime in 1999. **Fate unknown.**
369. MILORAD ILIC: Abducted sometime in 1999 in his apartment in Pristina. **Fate unknown.**
370. SLAVKO DJORDJEVIC: Abducted in the period from 14 June to 4 July 1999 in Pristina. **Fate unknown.**
371. BRANKO STOSIC: Abducted in Gornja Bistrica sometime in 1999. **Fate unknown.**
372. ZARKO STAMENKOVIC: From the village of Miljevac. Abducted sometime in 1999. **Fate unknown.**
373. MILOSAV DABIC: From Nerodimlje. Abducted sometime in 1999. **Fate unknown.**
374. RADMILA DABIC: From Nerodimlje. Abducted sometime in 1999. **Fate unknown.**
375. BOZIDAR DANCETOVIC: Abducted sometime in 1999 in Srpski Babus, Urosevac municipality. **Fate unknown.**
376. DRAGAN TRAJKOVIC: Abducted sometime in 1999 in Srpski Babus, Urosevac municipality. **Fate unknown.**
377. CEDA DEJANOVIC: Abducted on 19 June 1999 in Srpski Babus, Urosevac municipality. **Fate unknown.**
378. VERA PETROVIC: Abducted on 15 June 1999 in Pristina. **Fate unknown.**
379-380. Two brothers MIRKOVIC: From Musotiste, Suva Reka municipality. Abducted sometime in 1999. **Fate unknown.**
381. SLOBODAN BALTIC: From Vucitrn. Abducted sometime in 1999. **Fate unknown.**
382. MIODRAG MASULOVIC: From Pristina. Went missing sometime in 1999. **Fate unknown.**

383. **MIRJANA RAJKOVIC:** Abducted sometime in 1999 in Pristina. **Fate unknown.**
384. **SLAVOLJUB RAJKOVIC:** Abducted sometime in 1999 in Pristina. **Fate unknown.**
385. **VIOLETA RAJKOVIC:** Abducted sometime in 1999 in Pristina. **Fate unknown.**
386. **SLOBODAN ANTIC (1957):** From Gnjilane. Abducted by Kavaja Ramadan, at the end of August 1999. **Fate unknown.**
387. **SLOBODAN STEFANOVIC:** From Gnjilane. Abducted by Kavaja Ramadan, at the end of August 1999. **Fate unknown.**
388. **MIROSLAV STEVIC:** From Laplje Selo, Pristina municipality. Abducted at the end of August 1999. **Released.**
389. **MILIVOJE POPOVIC:** Abducted on 31.08.1999 near Gracanicko. **Fate unknown.**
390. **ZMAJKO MILOSAVLJEVIC:** From Kozarevo, zvecan municipality. Abducted on 31.08. in the Kosovska .Mitrovica- Kosovo Polje train. **Fate unknown.**
391. **Brother of ZMAJKO MILOSAVLJEVIC:** From Kozarevo, Zvecan municipality. Abducted on 31.08. in the Kosovska .Mitrovica- Kosovo Polje train. **Fate unknown.**
392-396. **JEVRIC NEDELJKO, DARA and their three sons:** Abducted in August 1999 in the area around Djakovica by Albanians from a group to which belong Abdulah Babalija, Metalji Berat, Bep and Bujar Irizi and Cefcet Ljuza. **Fate unknown.**
397. **STOJAN TASIC:** From Carakovac, Kosovska Kamenica municipality. Abducted in a bus in August 1999. **Killed.**
398. **DRAGAN SURDIC:** Employed in Prizren Water Supply Company. Abducted at the beginning of September 1999. **Fate unknown.**
399. **BRANISLAV MICIC (1975):** Abducted on 04.09.1999 in Pristina. **His body was found on 06.09.1999.**
400. **VISESLAV RISTIC:** Abducted on 04.09.1999 in Pristina. **Fate unknown.**
401. **DARKA TODOROVIC:** Abducted on 10.09.1999 in Kosovska Mitrovica, in Mikro neighborhood. **Fate unknown.**
402. **VERA SKRIPAC (70 years old):** Abducted on 11/12.09.1999 in Pristina, in her son=s apartment. **Fate unknown.**
403. **DARINKA AKSENTIJEVIC:** Employed in the Medical centre in Kosovska Mitrovica. Abducted on 12.09.1999 near the bridge over the Ibar. **Fate unknown.**
404. **Monk HARITON (RADOSLAV) LUKIC:** Abducted sometime in 1999 by Albanians, brothers Vilson and Anton Kitaj. **Killed. His body was found in September 1999 in a well of a Serbian house in Istok.**
405. **GRADIMIR PURIC (Monk Stefan):** He was abducted sometime in 1999 by Albanains, brothers Vilson and Anton Kitaj. **He was killed. His body was found in September 1999 in the well of a Serbian house in Istok.**
406. **MILORAD REPINOVIC (1924):** From Strpce. Abducted on 24.09.1999 in a bus on the Strpci-Bujanovac road. **Fate unknown.**
407. **RADOMIR STOJKOVIC:** Abducted at the end of August 1999. **His body was found on 27.09.1999 in the village Klokot, Vitina municipality, near Binacka Morava river.**
408. **VUJADIN VUJOVIC:** From village Stup, Klina municipality. Abducted on 19 July 1999. **Killed. His body and that of Monk Puric were found in Istok in a well of a Serbian house.**

409. **PAUN ZIVKOVIC:** Abducted on 29.09.1999 in Sirinicka Zupa, Strpce municipality. **Fate unknown.**
410. **MARKO STOJANOVIC:** Abducted on 29.09.1999 in Sirinicka Zupa, Strpce municipality. **Fate unknown.**
411. **DJORDJE TIJANOVIC (around 50 years old):** From Pristina, Suncani Breg neighborhood where he was abducted on 06.10.1999. **His body was found the same day near Glogovac.**
412. **DJORDJE CVIJANOVIC:** Date of abduction unknown. **His body was found on 6.10. or 7.10.1999 in Pristina.**
413. **MILOSAV STOJKOVIC (1914):** From Urosevac. Abducted on 10.10.1999. **Fate unknown.**
414. **DARINKA STOJKOVIC (1921):** From Urosevac. Abducted on 10.10.1999. **Fate unknown.**
415. **MLADJAN MAVRIC:** From Velika Hoca, Orahovac municipality. Abducted on 13.10.1999 near Orahovac. **Fate unknown.**
416. **MIODRAG PERIC (1940):** Went missing on 20.10.1999 on his way back home to Gracanica. **Killed.**
417. **RADOS VIRIJEVIC (1974):** Abducted on 24.10.1999 in Kosovska Mitrovica close to ATrepca@ mine. **Fate unknown.**
418. **MIRKO DANICIC:** Abducted on 24.10.1999 in Kosovska Mitrovica close to ATrepca@ mine. **Fate unknown.**
419. **GORAN SAVIC:** From Orahovac. Abducted on 29.10.1999 in a refugee column. **Fate unknown.**
420. **BUDIMIR BALJOSEVIC:** From Orahovac. Abducted on 29.10.1999 in a refugee convoy. **Fate unknown.**
421. **NEGOVAN DEVIC:** From Orahovac. Abducted on 29.10.1999 in a refugee convoy. **Fate unknown.**
422. **STANISA MILENKOVIC:** From Orahovac. Abducted on 29.10.1999 in a refugee convoy. **Fate unknown.**
423. **ZVEZDAN MOJSIC:** From Orahovac. Abducted on 29.10.1999 in a refugee convoy. **Fate unknown.**
424. **BOZIDAR OGAREVIC (1923):** From Prizren. Abducted at the end of October 1999. **Fate unknown.**
425. **CEDOMIR NIKOLIC:** From Koretiste, Gnjilane municipality. Abducted on 1.11.1999 in Dobrcan, Gnjilane municipality. **Killed. His body was found that same day.**
426. **BORISLAV DZEBO:** Refugee from Sarajevo. Abducted on 1.11.1999 near Orahovac. **Fate unknown.**
427. **TOMISLAV JOVANOVIC:** From Prizren. Abducted on 1.11.1999 in Prizren. **Fate unknown.**
428. **MLADEN COLOVIC:** From Vracevo. Abducted on 2.11.1999. **Escaped.**
429. **SVETOMIR MILENKOVIC:** From Obilic. Abducted on 2.08.1999 in Pristina. **Fate unknown.**
430. **SVETISLAV JAKSIC:** From Pristina. Date of abduction not established. **Fate unknown.**
431. **SVETISLAV MIKIC (1936):** From the village Susica, Pristina municipality. Date of abduction not confirmed. **Fate unknown.**
432. **PETAR COLIC:** From Pristina. Date of abduction not established. **Fate unknown.**
433. **BATA JOVANOVIC:** From Pristina. Date of abduction not established. **Fate unknown.**
434. **BRANKO MARULOVIC:** From Pristina. Date of abduction not established. **Fate unknown.**

435. **MISKO MISULOVIC:** From Pristina. Date of abduction not established. **Fate unknown.**
436. **N. BEOCANIN (name not known):** From Pristina. Date of abduction not established. **Fate unknown.**
437. **NENAD STAMENKOVIC:** From Pristina. Date of abduction not established. **Fate unknown.**
438. **STANKO SARANOVIC:** From Pristina. Date of abduction not established. **Fate unknown.**
439. **MILOS MIKIC:** From Pristina. Date of abduction not established. **Fate unknown.**
440. **LEPOSAVA MIKIC:** From Pristina. Date of abduction not established. **Fate unknown.**
441. **DJORDJE KUZMANOVIC:** From Pristina. Date of abduction not established. **Fate unknown.**
442. **MILORAD JOVANOVIC:** From Pristina. Date of abduction not established. **Fate unknown.**
443. **ZORAN MIRKOVIC:** From Pristina. Date of abduction not established. **Fate unknown.**
444. **BRANKO STOSIC:** From Pristina. Date of abduction not established. **Fate unknown.**
445. **STEVO SRDIC:** From Pristina. Abducted on 18 June 1999. **Fate unknown.**
446. **TOMA TASEV:** From Pristina. Abducted on 23 June 1999. **Fate unknown.**
447. **NENAD ZIVIC:** From Pristina. Abducted on 16 June 1999. **Fate unknown.**
448. **ZLATKO ANTIC:** From Pristina. Abducted on 28 July 1999 on the Brezovica-Prizren road. **Fate unknown.**
449. **SLAVISA STEVIC:** Mentally handicapped person, from Badovac village, Pristina municipality. Abducted on 3 August 1999 on the road to Stari Badovac. **Fate unknown.**
450. **TRAJKO STANKOVIC:** From Kojlovica, Pristina municipality. Abducted on 11 August 1999. **Fate unknown.**
451. **ALEKSANDAR SIMOVIC (31 year old):** From Kicma neighborhood, Pristina municipality. **Fate unknown.**
452. **RADE STOJANOVIC:** From Lipljan. Date of abduction not established. **Fate not known.**
453. **MICA STOLIC:** From Lipljan. Date of abduction not established. **Fate not known.**
454. **SVETISLAV NEDELJKOVIC:** From Lipljan. Abducted on 3 July 1999 in Lipljan. **Fate unknown.**
455. **VLASTIMIR STEPANOVIC:** From Kosovo Polje. Date of abduction not established. **Fate unknown.**
456. **ZVONKO STEPIC:** From Kosovo Polje. Date of abduction not established. **Fate unknown.**
457. **SMILJKO MILANKOVIC (or MILOVANOVIC):** From Podujevo. Date of abduction not established. **Fate unknown.**
458. **MILOS (father=s name Trajan) DJORDJEVIC:** From the village of Donje Nerodimlje, Urosevac municipality. Date of abduction not established. **Fate not known.**
459. **MILORAD (father=s name Trajan) DJORDJEVIC:** From the village of Donje Nerodimlje, Urosevac municipality. Date of abduction not established. **Fate not known.**
460. **ZORAN VASILJEVIC:** From Urosevac. Date of abduction not established. **Fate unknown.**

461. **DRAGI (father=s name Zivojin) PRLINCEVIC:** From the village of Srpski Babus, Urosevac municipality. Date of abduction not established. **Fate not known.**
462. **MILIVOJE PETKOVIC:** From Urosevac. Date of abduction not established. **Fate not known.**
463. **GORDANA PETKOVIC:** From Urosevac. Date of abduction not established. **Fate not known.**
464. **SLAVKO CUNGULOVIC:** From Urosevac. Date of abduction not established. **Fate not known.**
465. **DJORDJE JANACKOVIC:** From Nono Selo Medjunsko. Date of abduction not established. **Killed.**
466. **MICA (father=s name Djoka) STOLIC:** From the village of Godance, Stimlje municipality. Date of abduction not established. **Fate not known.**
467. **BORA JANICIJEVIC:** From Stimlje. Date of abduction not established. **Fate not known.**
468. **BORA STOLEVIC:** From Urosevac. Date of abduction not established. **Fate not known.**
469. **DJORDJE (father=s name Rajko) DJOKONCEVIC:** From Strpce. Date of abduction not established. **Fate not known.**
470. **STANOJKO (fahter=s name Veselin) MLADENOVIC:** From the village of Stari Kacanik, Kacanik municipality. Date of abduction not established. **Fate unknown.**
471. **N. JOVANOVIC B name not known:** Form Vucitrn. Date of abduction not established. **Fate not known.**
472. **LJUBODRAG (fahter=s name Pavle) SAVIC (1947):** From the village of Gojbulja, Vucitrn municipality. Date of abduction not established. **Fate not known.**
473. **VLADO VULOVIC (around 70 years old):** From Pec. Date of abduction not established. **Fate not known.**
474. **JANKO VLAHOVIC (around 80 years old):** From Pec. Date of abduction not established. **Fate not known.**
475. **DUSAN BOGICEVIC (67 years old):** From the village of Dobri Do, Pec municipality. Abducted sometime in 1999. **Fate unknown.**
476. **SLOBODAN PEJCINOVIC (19 years old):** From Pec. Date of abduction not established. **Fate not known.**
477. **STANKA NOVOVIC (around 80 years old):** From the village of Nabrdje, Pec municipality. Date of abduction not established. **Fate not known.**
478. **CVETKO NOVOVIC (around 70 years old):** From the village of Nabrdje, Pec municipality. Date of abduction not established. **Fate not known.**
479. **LJUBINKO STANKOVIC:** From Pec. Date of abduction not established. **Fate not known.**
480. **LJUBISA STANKOVIC:** From Pec. Date of abduction not established. **Fate not known.**
481. **VLASTA NEDELJKOVIC (35 years old):** From Istok. Date of abduction not established. **Fate not known.**
482. **DRAGICA MILOSAVLJEVIC (around 60 years old):** From Istok. Date of abduction not established. **Fate not known.**
483. **MILORAD JOVANOVIC:** From Djakovica. Date of abduction not established. **Fate unknown.**
484. **DJORDJE KUZMANOVIC:** From Djakovica. Date of abduction not established. **Fate not known.**

485. **MICO PETROVIC:** From Djakovica. Date of abduction not established. **Killed.**
486. **RADMILA PETROVIC:** From Djakovica. Date of abduction not established. **Killed.**
487. **MOMCILO MILIC:** From Djakovica. Date of abduction not established. **Fate unknown.**
488. **DRAGO KRSTIC:** From Djakovica. Date of abduction not established. **Fate unknown.**
489. **SRETEN CONOVIC:** From Djakovica. Date of abduction not established. **Fate unknown.**
490. **DJOKICA STANOJEVIC:** From Djakovica. Date of abduction not established. **Fate unknown.**
491. **MOMCILO STANOJEVIC:** From Djakovica. Date of abduction not established. **Fate unknown.**
492. **RADONJA VIDIC (65 years old):** From the village of Klinavac, Klina municipality. Date of abduction not established. **Fate not known.**
493. **RADOJKA VIDIC (63 years old):** From the village of Klinavac, Klina municipality. Date of abduction not established. **Fate not known.**
494. **VELICKO GASIC (around 60 years old):** From the village of Veliko Krusevo, Klina municipality. Date of abduction not established. **Fate not known.**
495. **VELICKO BICANIN (around 20 years old):** From the village of Klinavac, Klina municipality. Date of abduction not established. **Fate not known.**
496. **VUJADIN VUJOVIC (around 50 years old):** From the village of Stupelj, Klina municipality. Date of abduction not established. **Fate not known.**
497. **VUJADIN VELJOVIC:** From Klina.Date of abduction not established. **Fate not known.**
498. **BOZANA JOVANOVIC:** From Klina.Date of abduction not established. **Fate not known.**
499. **MILORAD DOBRIC:** From Klina.Date of abduction not established. **Fate not known.**
500. **VOJISLAV JOVANOVIC:** From Klina.Date of abduction not established. **Fate not known.**
501-502. **MILENA DONCIC (54 years old) and her son (around 30 years old):** From Klina. Date of abduction not established.
503. **ILIJA M. KRSTIC (around 65 years old):** From Decani.Date of abduction not established. **Fate unknown.**
504. **VINKA KRSTIC (around 65 years of age):** From Decani.Date of abduction not established. **Fate unknown.**
505. **BORO PAVLOVIC:** From Decani.Date of abduction not established. **Fate unknown.**
506. **BUDIMIR JEFTIC:** From Prizren. Date of abduction not established. **Fate not known.**
507. **MLADEN MIRIC:** From Prizren. Abducted on 28 June 1999. **Fate unknown.**
508. **VLASTIMIR STEVANOVIC:** From the village of Dojnica, Prizren municipality. Abducted on 12 June 1999 near Prizren. **Fate unknown.**
509. **LJUBISAVKA STEFANOVIC (1936):** From Prizren. Abducted on 20 July 1999. **Fate unknown.**

510. BOZIDAR NIKOLIC (75 years old): From the village of Dojnica, Prizren municipality. Date of abduction not established. **Fate not known.**
511. VASILJKA NIKOLIC (70 years old): From the village of Dojnica, Prizren municipality. Date of abduction not established. **Fate not known.**
512. SRECKO DJEKIC (50 years old): From the village of Dojnica, Prizren municipality. Date of abduction not established. **Fate not known.**
513. MIRKO STOJKOVIC: From the village of Dojnica, Prizren municipality. Date of abduction not established. **Fate not known.**
514. DRAGAN BUCALO: From the village of Dojnica, Prizren municipality. Date of abduction not established. **Fate not known.**
515. N. ARSAN: From Orahovac. Abducted sometime in Prizren. **Fate not known.**
516. DRAGAN BUCALO: From Prizren. Date of abduction not established. **Fate not known.**
517. DRAGAN BUDZIC: From Prizren. Date of abduction not established. **Fate not known.**
518. STANISA VITOSEVIC: From Orahovac. Date of abduction not established. **Fate not known.**
519. GRADIMIR MAJMAREVIC: From Orahovac. Date of abduction not established. **Fate not known.**
520. TIHOMIR MILJNOVIC: From Orahovac. Date of abduction not established. **Fate not known.**
521. RATKO PELEVIC (64 years old): From Orahovac. Abducted on 16 June 1999. **Fate not known.**
522. PREDRAG TODOROVIC: From Gnjilane. Abducted on 2 July 1999. **Fate not known.**
523. DRAGAN PETKOVIC: From Gnjilane. Date of abduction not established. **Fate not known.**
524. SLAVOLJUB RISTIC: From Gnjilane. Date of abduction not established. **Fate not known.**
525. BORISLAV PAVIC: rom Gnjilane. Date of abduction not established. **Fate not known.**
526. STANISLAVA SMILJKOVIC: From Gnjilane. Date of abduction not established. **Fate not known.**
527. ZIVOJIN PARIC: From Gnjilane. Date of abduction not established. **Fate not known.**
528. VOJISLAV TIMOTIJEVIC: From Gnjilane. Date of abduction not established. **Fate not known.**
529. SVETOZAR RISTIC: From Gnjilane. Date of abduction not established. **Fate not known.**
530. VITOMIR RISTIC (1960): From Gnjilane. Date of abduction not established. **Fate not known.**
531. DJURDJA BABA (around 70 years of age): From Gnjilane. Date of abduction not established. **Fate not known.**
532. NEBOJSA FURUNOVIC: From Gnjilane. Date of abduction not established. **Fate not known.**
533. SLOBODAN N. (family name not known): From Gnjilane. Date of abduction not established. **Fate not known.**
534. SLOBODAN STOJKOVIC: From Gnjilane. Date of abduction not established. **Fate not known.**

535. **VLASTA CVETKOVIC:** From Gnjilane. Date of abduction not established. **Fate not known.**
536. **GRADIMIR STOLIC:** From Gnjilane. Date of abduction not established. **Fate not known.**
537. **JOVICA PAUNOVIC:** From the village of Pasjane, Gnjilane municipality. Date of abduction not established. **Fate not known.**
538. **DRAGAN ARSIC (1963):** From the village of Pasjane, Gnjilane municipality. Abducted on 23 July 1999 on the Pasjane-Gnjilane road. **Fate not known.**
539. **DRAGAN RISTIC:** From the village of Kusce, Gnjilane municipality. Date of abduction not established. **Fate not known.**
540. **MILORAD DJEKIC:** From the village of Korotiste, Gnjilane municipality. Date of abduction not established. **Fate not known.**
541. **SLADJANA MIHAJLOVIC:** From Gnjilane. Abducted on 18 July 1999. **Fate not known.**
542. **MICA JOVANOVIC:** From Gnjilane. Abducted on 23 July 1999. **Fate not known.**
543. **MOMCILO STOJANOVIC:** From the village of Makres, Gnjilane municipality. Date of abduction not established. **Fate not known.**
544. **DRAGAN STOJANOVIC:** From the village of Makres, Gnjilane municipality. Abducted on 29 July 1999 by his Albanian neighbors B Ramiz and Rasim. **Fate not known.**
545. **DRAGICA STANKOVIC:** From the village of Klobukar, Gnjilane municipality. Date of abduction not established. **Fate not known.**
546. **VLASTIMIR STOJKOVIC:** From Gnjilane. Abducted on 1 July 1999. **Fate not known.**
547. **N. DOBRI:** From Gnjilane. Abducted on 2 July 1999. **Fate not known.**
548. **DRAGAN CVETKOVIC:** From the village of Kmetovci, Gnjilane municipality. Date of abduction not established. **Fate not known.**
549. **ZVONKO STOJANOVIC:** From the village of Kmetovci, Gnjilane municipality. Date of abduction not established. **Fate not known.**
550. **DJORDJE JORDANOVIC:** From the village of Kmetovci, Gnjilane municipality. Date of abduction not established. **Fate not known.**
551. **ZVONIMIR FILIPOVIC:** From the village of Kmetovci, Gnjilane municipality. Date of abduction not established. **Fate not known.**
552. **SLOBODAN TRAJKOVIC:** from the village of Klokot, Vitina municipality. Date of abduction not established. **Fate not known.**
553. **ZIVOJIN JOVANOVIC:** From the village of Mogila, Vitina municipality. Date of abduction not established. **Fate not known.**
554. **LJUBISA PIRIC (1973):** From the village of Vrbovac, Vitina municipality. Abducted on 8 July 1999. **Fate not known.**
555. **BRANE PETROVIC (35 years old):** From Vitina. Date of abduction not established. **Fate not known.**
556. **DUSAN DASIC:** From the village of rudica, Pec municipality. **Fate not known.**
557. **VOJISLAV TIMOTIJEVIC:** From Novo Brdo. Date of abduction not established. **Fate not known.**
558-560. **Three members of the VIDIC family B aged from 60 to 70:** From Klina. Date of abduction not established. **Fate not known.**
561-567. **Seven members of the MARUSIC family B aged 70:** From the village of Stupelj, Klina municipality. Date of abduction not established. **Fate not known.**

568. **BRANISLAV NEGIC (1978):** Abducted sometime in 1999. **Fate not known.**
569. **MIRKO BUHA(1948):** Abducted sometime in 1999. **Fate not known.**
570. **BOJAN CVETKOVIC (1972):** Abducted sometime in 1999. **Fate not known.**
571. **MILORAD DANICIC (1955):** Abducted sometime in 1999. **Fate not known.**
572. **NEBOJSA IVEZIC (1974):** Abducted sometime in 1999. **Fate not known.**
573. **MARKO JELIC (1968):** Abducted sometime in 1999. **Fate not known.**
574. **SASA KOMATOVIC (1972):** Abducted sometime in 1999. **Fate not known.**
575. **DEJAN KOSTIC (1978):** Abducted sometime in 1999. **Fate not known.**
576. **SONJA MANITASEVIC:** Abducted sometime in 1999. **Fate not known.**
577. **SVETA MANITASEVIC:** Abducted sometime in 1999. Fate not known.
578. **VELJKO MARKOVIC (1965):** Abducted sometime in 1999. **Fate not known.**
579. **RADOJKO MILETIC (1927):** Abducted sometime in 1999. **Fate not known.**
580. **SRDJAN MILIVOJEVIC (1972):** Abducted sometime in 1999. **Fate not known.**
581. **JORDAN NICIC:** Abducted sometime in 1999. **Fate not known.**
582. **DRAGISA RASOVIC (1962):** Abducted sometime in 1999. **Fate not known.**
583. **VLADAN STANOJEVIC (1974):** Abducted sometime in 1999. **Fate not known.**
584. **DRAGAN VUCETIC (1967):** Abducted sometime in 1999. **Fate not known.**
585. **ZORAN DUKIC:** From Suvi Dol, Lipljan municipality. Abducted on 2 November 1999. **Killed B throat**
586. **BRANISLAV STOLIC cut.:** Abducted on 4 November 1999, near the village of Priluzje, together with Slavisa stevic. **Fate not known.**
587. **DRAGAN PERIC:** From Gracanica. Abducted sometime near the village of Ajvalija. **Killed. His body was found on 5 November 1999.**
588. **MOMCILO JOKSIMOVIC:** From Kosovo Polje. Date of abduction not known. **His body was found in Srbica.**
589. **MILOVAN VUKMIROVIC (1946):** Form the village of Grace. Abducted on 09.11.1999 near the village of Stanovce. Vucitrn municipality. **Fate not known.**
590. **N. AVRAMOVIC (name not known):** From Kosovska Mitrovica. Date of abduction not established. **Fate not known.**
591. **MILIVOJE DJURISIC (around 60 years of age):** From Pec. Abducted on 19 June 1999. **Killed**
592. **RADONJA PETROVIC (64 years old):** From Pec. Abducted on 19 June 1999. **Fate not known.**
593. **RAJKO MILENKOVIC (1956):** From Kosovska Mitrovica, where he went missing on 6 November 1999. **Fate not known.**
594. **MILADIJA STANOJEVIC (80 years old):** From Obilic. She went missing in the night from 16/17.11.1999 from her house. **Fate not known.**
595. **BORA STANKOVIC:** From Kosovo Polje. Abducted on 18.11.1999. **Fate not known.**
596. **MIODRAG DJORDJEVIC:** Abducted on 21.11.1999 in Kosovska Mitrovica. **Fate not known.**

597. **RADE JOKSIMOVIC:** Abducted at the beginning of November near Lipljan. **Fate not known.**
598. **MILE VUKSANOVIC:** Abducted sometime in the village of Trn, Urosevac municipality. **Killed.**
599. **ZORAN MLADENOVIC:** Abducted on 25.11.in Podujevo. **Fate not known.**
600. **VESELINKA SPASIC (1946):** From Prizren. Abducted on 2 December 1999. Released on 4 December 1999.
601. **MELANIJA STANOJEVIC:** From Bresje, kosovo Polje municipality. Abducted on 5 December 1999 in her house which was afterwards looted and forcibly taken occupancy of by Albanians. **Fate not known.**
602. **ZIVAN SIMIC:** Abducted on 07.12.1999 in Gnjilane. **His body was found near the village of Brasaljce, Gnjilane municipality.**
603. **SLAVOLJUB RADUNOVIC:** Abducted on 17.12.1999 in monastery of Pec Patriarchate. **His body was found on 02.01.1999 around the Patriarchy.**
604. **RADIVOJ LUKIC (30 years old):** Abducted on 27.12.1999 in Orahovac. **Fate not known.**
605. **VOJISLAV ANTOVIC (27 years old):** From Zvecan, Kosovska Mitrovica municipality. Abducted on 27.12.1999. **Fate not known.**
606. **LJUBINKO NOJIC (father):** From the village of Pasjane, Gnjilane municipality where he was abducted on 16.01.2000. **Killed.**
607. **BRANKO NOJIC (son):** From the village of Pasjane, Gnjilane municipality where he was abducted on 16.01.2000. **Killed.**
608. **BLAGOJE NOJIC (cousin):** From the village of Pasjane, Gnjilane municipality where he was abducted on 16.01.2000. **Killed.**
609. **PREDRAG STAMENKOVIC:** From Pristina. Abducted on 14.06.1999 in Pristina. **Escaped.**
610. **RADE PETKOVIC:** From Urosevac where he was abducted on 14.06.1999. **Released.**
611. **GORAN MARINKOVIC:** Abducted on 17.06.1999 in the village of Labljane, Gnjilane municipality. **Fate not known.**
612. **SLAVOLJUB DJOKIC:** Abducted on 19.06.1999 in Gnjilane. Tortured. **Released.**
613. **NENAD ARSIC:** Abducted on 19.06.1999. **Killed in the village Koretin, before the eyes of his family.**
614. **LJUBISAV BIOCANIN (1950):** Abducted by Suljevic Fadilj on 22.06.1999 in pristina. **Fate not known.**
615. **NEBOJSA VASIC:** Abducted on 23.06.1999 in Kosovska Kamenica. **Fate not known**
616. **MIROSLAV METODIJEVIC (1975):** Abductedon 25.06.1999 in Gnjilane. **Fate not known.**
617. **VLADIMIR (father=s name Nenad) MIHAJLOVIC (1977):** Abducted on 25.06.1999 in the village of Gojbulja, Vucitrn municipality, along with two other residents of the village. **Fate not known.**
618. **NOVICA JANKOVIC:** Abducted on 26.06.1999 in Gnjilane. **Escaped.**
619. **DEJAN DJOKIC:** From Novo Brdo. Abducted on 26.06.1999 in the village of Bresavce, Gnjilane municipality. **Released.**
620. **RADIVOJE TASIC:** Abducted in Gnjilane on 02.07.1999. **Released.**
621. **DRAGAN TOMIC:** Abducted on 10.07.1999 near the village of Ranilug, Gnjilane municipality. **Killed. His body was found along with 12 mutilated bodies of Serb civilians in the are of the village of Ugljare.**
622. **RADOVAN DAJIC:** Abducted on 30.07.1999 along with several other citizens from Vitina. **Released.**

623. **NOVICA ILIC:** Abducted on 01.08.1999 in Kosovska Kamenica. **Killed. His body was found near the village of Koretin the following day.**
624. **BOGOLJUB SUTAKOVIC:** Date of abduction not established. **Fate not known.**
625. **DJORDJE BALJOSEVIC:** Abducted on 17.07.1999 near Orahovac. **Fate not known.**
626. **DUSKO DOLASEVIC:** Abducted on 17.07.1999 near Orahovac. **Fate not known.**

ABDUCTED, NON-IDENTIFIED SERBS AND MONTENEGRINS

1-3. **THREE NN PERSONS:** Abducted on 14.06.1999 in Stimlje. **Fate not known.**
4. **NN PERSON:** Abducted on 17.06.1999 in Labljan, Novo Brdo municipality, then transferred to Podujevo. **Fate not known.**
5-16. **TWELVE NN PERSONS:** Abducted on 18.06.1999 in Srpski Babus, Urosevac municipality. **Fate not known.**
17-26. **TEN NN PERSONS:** Abducted in Belo Polje near Pec on 22.06.1999. **Fate not known.**
27-46. **TWENTY NN PERSONS FROM THE AREA NEAR UROSEVAC:** Abducted in a bus on the Urosevac-Pristina road on 19.06.1999. **Fate not known.**
47-54. **EIGHT NN PERSONS:** Abducted on 20.06.1999 in Gusica near Vitina. **Fate not known.**
55-57. **THREE NN PERSONS:** From Ranilug, Kamenica municipality. Abducted on 09.07.1999 near Ranilug. **Fate not known.**
58-59. **TWO NN PERSONS:** Abducted in July 1999 in Serbian village of Klokot Banja. **Fate not known.**
60-68. **NINE NN PERSONS:** Found in the area of the village Ugljare, Gnjilane municipality on 24.08.1999.
69-72. **FOUR PERSONS:** Abducted sometime in Silovo near Gnjilane. **Fate not known.**
73-76. **FOUR PERSONS:** Abducted sometime in Ranilug near Gnjilane. **Fate not known.**
77. **NN PERSONS (SHEPHERD):** From Vrbestica, Strpce municipality. Abducted on 07.09.1999. **Released.**
78-80. **THREE NN PERSONS:** Abducted sometime in 1999. **Escaped.**
81. **NN PERSON (13 year old girl):** Abducted sometime in 1999 in Gnjilane. **Fate not known.**
82-83. **TWO NN PERSONS:** From Ajnovac, Kosovska Kamenica municipality. Abducted at the end of June 1999 in a forest in the village of Ranilug. **Fate not known.**
84-91. **EIGHT NN PERSONS:** Abducted on 29.09.1999 near Strpce. Six persons from the area around Strpce, and two from the area around Prizren. **Fate not known.**
92-94. **THREE NN PERSONS:** Abducted on 05.10.1999 in the village Supkovac, Kosovska Mitrovica municipality in a convoy of Serb refugees from Gracanica and Laplje Selo. **Fate not known.**
95. **NN PERSON (female):** Abducted on 06.10.1999 in the village of Cuculjaga, Lipljan municipality. **Fate not known.**
96-97. **TWO NN PERSONS:** Abducted on 15.10.1999 in Prizren by Albanians Lausa Agron from Prizren, Ramet Berisa from Brod village, Gora

municipality and Hasan (family name not known), alias ARobot 001@ from Bilusa village, Prizren municipality. They took them to Nasec village, Prizren municipality. **Fate not known.**
98-147. FIFTY NN PERSONS: Abducted in Gorazdevac, sometime in 1999.
148-151. FOUR NN PERSONS: Four workers of the ABelacevac@ mine. Abducted on 12.06.1999 in the bus. **Fate not known.**

ABDUCTED MEMBERS OF THE ALBANIAN NATIONAL MINORITY AND OTHER NATIONAL MINORITIES AND ETHNIC GROUPS FROM THE PROVINCE, AS WELL AS FOREIGN NATIONALS

1. **AZEM HALITI:** From Donje Nerodimlje, Urosevac municipality. Abducted on 18.06.1999. **Killed.**
2. **SABAN BISAKA (50 years old):** Abducted on 19.06.1999 in Pristina. **Fate not known.**
3. **His son SAMI BISAKA (1981):** Abducted on 19.06.1999 in Pristina. **Fate not known.**
4. **ADRIJAN ISAKU:** From Orahovac. Abducted on 28.06.1999 in Orahovac. **Fate not known.**
5. **BEDRI CERIMI:** From the village of Donje Godance, Stimlje municipality. Abducted at the end of June 1999. **Fate not known.**
6. **JUSUF HAMZA:** Abducted at the end of June 1999, along with a group of persons in Orahovac. **Fate not known.**
7. **SKEJZEN ISAKU:** Abducted at the end of June 1999, along with a group of persons in Orahovac. **Fate not known.**
8. **CEVAIRA HADRI (1962):** From Djakovica. Went missing in August 1999 in Djakovica. **Fate not known.**
9. **HAZIR RAMIZI (14 years old):** Adbucted in August 1999. **Fate not known.**
10. **JETON LJILJA:** From Pristina where he was abducted on 25.07.1999. **Fate not known.**
11-13. **THREE MEMBERS OF THE KRASNIQI FAMILY:** From Prizren. Abducted on 07.08.1999 in Malisevo. **Fate not known.**
14. **MARIJAN HITI:** From Pristina. Abducted in August 1999.
15. **ABAZ BAJRAMI:** Abducted on 14.08.1999 on the Podujevo-Merdar road, in the village Livadica. **Fate not known.**
16. **DELJALJ KARABEG:** Abducted on 14.08.1999 on the Podujevo-Merdar road, in the village Livadica. **Fate not known.**
17. **KEMALJ SABANI:** From Pristina. Abducted on 16.07.1999 in Pristina. **Killed.**
18. **DEAR BAJRAMI (1950):** From Ranjica village, Presevo municipality. Abducted on 24.08.1999 in Pristina. **Released.**
19. **MEHMET ADEMI:** Abducted on 30.08.1999 in Kosovska Mitrovica. **Fate not known.**
20. **His son SULTAN ADEMI:** Abducted on 30.08.1999 in Kosovska Mitrovica. **Fate not known.**
21. **ISA KASTRATI:** abducted at the end of June 1999. **Fate not known.**
22. **DZEMA ZULJI:** From Gnjilane. Abducted on 17.07.1999. **Fate not known.**
23. **FEHMI RAMADANI:** From Veliko Trnovce, Bujanovac municipality. Abducted near Manjevac village, Gnjilane municipality. **Released.**

24. Son of TAHIR HUMOLIJ: From Pristina. Abducted at the beginning of September 1999 in Pristina. **Fate not known.**
25-28. FOUR MEMBERS OF THE KUSARI FAMILY: Abducted at the beginning of October 1999 in Djakovica by Ljata Esad from Smonica village, Djakovica municipality. **Fate not known.**
29-34. SIX MEMBERS OF MUHAREM IBRAJ >S FAMILY: Abducted at the beginning of September 1999 in Djakovica. **Fate not known.**
35. SELIM TOPOJANI: From Sopotnica village. **Abducted and then killed at the end of October 1999 in a terrorist camp in Gajare village, Kacanik municipality.**
36. IBRAHIM MULOVDA: From Orahovac. Date of abduction not established. **Fate not known.**
37. SKELJZEM HAMZA (33 years old): From Orahovac. Date of abduction not established. **Fate not known.**
38. DJULBEHAR MIFTARI: From Orahovac. Date of abduction not established. **Released.**
39. TUN KOLDJERAJ: From Pristina. Abducted in October 1999. **His body was found at mid-December 1999.**
40. BANUS BARBATOVCI: From Velika Dobranja village, Lipljan municipality. Abducted on 13.11.1999. Taken close to the village Cuculjaga. **Fate not known.**
41. KEMALJ ISMALJI (1967): Roma from Pristina. Abducted in his house on 20.06.1999. **Fate not known.**
42. AHMET GREKI: Roma. Abducted on 22.06.1999 in Pristina. **Fate not known.**
43. AHMED PLAVCI: Roma. Abducted on 22.06. in Vucitrn. **Fate not known.**
44. RIFAT PLAVCI: Roma. Abducted on 22.06. in Vucitrn. **Fate not known.**
45. SAHARA PLAVCI: Roma. Abducted on 22.06. in Vucitrn. **Fate not known.**
46. ALJIJA PLAVCI: Roma. Abducted on 22.06. in Vucitrn. **Fate not known.**
47. MAKSIM KRSTIC (Russian national): Abducted on 19.07.1999 in Pec in Duli. **Fate not known.**
48. DJAMILJ SULJEVIC: From Grbavac, Medvedja municipality. Abducted on 26.07.1999 on the road to Kosovska Kamenica. **Fate not known.**
49. BERISA MURIC (1961): From Rozaje. Abducted on 28.07.1999 in Gornji Petric village, Pec municipality. **Fate not known.**
50. HALIT NURKOVIC (1939): From Rozaje. Abducted on 28.07.1999 in Gornji Petric village, Pec municipality. **Fate not known.**
51. DJEMAILJ GASI: From Prizren where he was abducted on 30.07.1999. **Fate not known.**
52. AJSE ALTINARMAH: Ethnic Turk from Prizren where she was abducted on 30.07.1999. **Released.**
53. SEFCET DRAGOLOVCANIN: From Pec. Abducted on 08.08.1999 on the Novi Pazar-Pec road. **Fate not known.**
54. AZEM STOLA: Roma from Pristina, where abducted (Vranjevac neighborhood). **Fate not known.**
55. BEKIM AZIZ: Roma from Pristina, where abducted (Vranjevac neighborhood). **Fate not known.**
56. SALI KADROLI: Roma from Pristina, where abducted (Vranjevac neighborhood). **Fate not known.**

57. **FLJORIM KADROLI:** Roma from Pristina, where abducted (Vranjevac neighborhood). **Fate not known.**
58. **SABAN BUSAKU:** Roma from Pristina, where abducted (Vranjevac neighborhood). **Fate not known.**
59. **SELMAN BUSAKU:** Roma from Pristina, where abducted (Vranjevac neighborhood). **Fate not known.**
60. **LJUAN KASTRATI (father):** Abducted on 09.08.1999 in Prizren. **Fate not known.**
61. **MARIJETA KASTRATI (daughter, 17 years old):** Abducted on 09.08.1999 in Prizren. **Fate not known.**
62. **ENVER KASTRATI (son, 21 years old):** Abducted on 09.08.1999 in Prizren. **Fate not known.**
63. **SAMIR KASTRATI (son, 6 months old):** Abducted on 09.08.1999 in Prizren. **Fate not known.**
64. **AVDILJ UKIC-UKA:** From Belgrade. Abducted on 14.08.1999 near Luzani village, Podujevo municipality. **Released.**
65. **RAMADAN ALIMOVIC:** From Medvedja. Abducted at the end of August 1999 in Pristina. **Released.**
66. **RAMO RASITI:** From Urosevac where he was abducted on 06.12.1999. **Fate not known.**
67. **SVILAN ZAMFIROVIC (1930):** From Kosovska Mitrovica. Abducted on 31.12.1999. **Fate not known.**

ABDUCTED, NON-IDENTIFIED PERSONS OF ALBANIAN NATIONAL MINORITY

1. **ONE NN PERSONS OF ALBANIAN NATIONAL MINORITY:** Abducted on 05.11.1999 in Lebane village, Pristina municipality when he brought a Serb woman to Lebane in her car. **Fate not known.**

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Fifty-sixth session
Agenda item 6

RACISM, RACIAL DISCRIMINATION, XENOPHOBIA AND ALL FORMS OF DISCRIMINATION

Letter dated 10 March 2000 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the Chairman of the Commission on Human Rights

I have the honour to transmit, enclosed herewith*, the letter of 10 March 2000, addressed by Mr. Branko Brankovic, Ambassador, Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the United Nations Office in Geneva, to Mr. Maurice Glèlè-Ahanhanzo, Special Rapporteur on Contemporary Forms of Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance of the Commission on Human Rights. I would like to ask you to have it issued as an official document of the fifty-sixth session of the Commission on Human Rights under agenda item 6.

(signed) Branko Brankovic
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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* The annex is reproduced as received, in the language of submission only.

Geneva, 10 March 2000

Mr. Glele-Ahanhanzo,

I would like to draw your attention to the most worrisome situation in which a part of the population of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has been for some time now and which falls within direct mandate of the Commission on Human Rights and your personal mandate as its Special Rapporteur on Contemporary Forms of Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance.

Recalling relevant resolutions of the Commission on Human Rights entitled "Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance" which define your mandate, I consider it imperative that you engage to analyse the position of Serbs, Montenegrins, Romas, Goranci, Turks and other threatened non-Albanian population in the Province of Kosovo and Metohija in the period from 12 June 1999 to date.

Eight months after the deployment of KFOR and UNMIK, chaos and lawlessness are prevailing in Kosovo and Metohija and terror, international organized crime, illicit drugs and arms trafficking and money laundering are continuing unabated; parallel quasi state authorities are established, comprised exclusively of Albanians, as the only one of the numerous ethnic groups living in Kosovo and Metohija. Before the eyes of United Nations representatives, murders, abductions, rape and lootings of Serbs, destruction of their private property and of that of the state occur on a daily basis. There is no trace of the respect for one of the key provisions of the UN Security Council Resolution 1244 (1999) to guarantee the security of people and protect the property of the Serbian population primarily.

In the period from 12 June 1999 to 6 February 2000, there were perpetrated in Kosovo and Metohija 4249 terrorist acts, of which 4030 against Serbs and Montenegrins, 126 against members of other national groups, 93 against Albanians. As many as 834 persons went missing and were abducted, 889 were killed and 784 wounded. Over 50.000 homes were demolished, of which some razed to the ground, because on their emplacements, "new owners" built other houses. Over 1000 private dwellings and houses were broken into and forcibly taken occupancy of. Over 80 mediaeval monasteries and churches were demolished. Maltreatments and threats are occurring on a daily basis. In total, about 350.000 non-Albanian residents were expelled, of whom 250.000 Serbs.

Mr. Maurice GLELE-AHANHANZO
Special Rapporteur on Contemporary
Forms of Racism, Racial Discrimination,
Xenophobia and Related Intolerance
Commission on Human Rights

The remaining Serbs in the Province are subjected to constant terror and provocations, herded into few enclaves, with all the consequences such a situation brings about.

State borders with Albania and Macedonia are not secured. As a result, over 200.000 foreign citizens, criminals and bandits entered illegally the territory of the FR of Yugoslavia, and they loot and take over other people's property unhindered and with impunity.

My Government has on several occasions informed the United Nations of such state of affairs, in particular the Security Council and the Secretary-General, as well as the High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Special Rapporteur for Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and FR of Yugoslavia and others who were duty-bound to react and contribute to putting an end to serious breaches of human rights and freedoms of the Serbian population primarily, but of other ethnic groups in Kosovo and Metohija as well. Among others, were informed those Special Rapporteurs and Working Groups of the Commission and independent experts who were supposed to act in regard to this situation in accordance with the mandates entrusted to them. The representative of the FR of Yugoslavia to the UNESCO in Paris has informed the Director-General of this organization of the very serious situation in Kosovo and Metohija, where in vandalistic acts perpetrated by terrorists Serbian cultural heritage - monuments, libraries, art galleries, archives and others - are being destroyed beyond help and disappearing leaving no trace. The Director-General of UNESCO has reacted in regard to some of these racist, uncivilised act in his statements, which was welcome by the Yugoslav public opinion.

I presume that you have already had the opportunity to be informed with a series of UN documents which, although merely in traces, convincingly enough indicate the real proportions of this situation.

The systematic violation of human rights and basic freedoms of Serbs, Montenegrins, Romas and other non-Albanian population is unacceptable to the FR of Yugoslavia, in particular in the light of its duty to ensure to its entire population full respect for those international norms which it had accepted by ratifying the relevant conventions of the United Nations.

It is for decades that racial and religious discrimination towards Serbs and everything that is not Albanian has been incited and maintained among the Albanian population in Kosovo and Metohija. History, topography, cadastral books are being forged and all steps taken by the Republic of Serbia to preserve the multi-ethnic character of the Province and all forms of life together are being rejected, with a view to securing a ground for separatist Albanian plans and goals. Since 12 June 1999, an open and unrestrained hatred blew out towards everything that is not Albanian. It drew Albanians into an abyss of most violent crimes against the Serbian population and its material traces in this part of Serbia. I appeal to you to raise your voice against all crimes occurring on a daily basis in the roots of which is racial hatred and exclusion and that you, in your capacity as Special Rapporteur, pay particular attention to this problem.

I would like to draw your attention that my letters addressed to other Special Rapporteurs and Working Groups of the UN Commission on Human Rights, as well as to independent experts, contain far more concrete information that we could not mention in detail herein due to space, but which would be of great help for a more comprehensive perception of the situation in Kosovo and Metohija.

Armed, artillery attacks on villages: Slovinj, Maticane, Orahovac, Konjuh, Berivojce, Gornja Brnjica, villages near Kosovska Kamenica, Grncar, Magila, Ajvalija, all villages of the Istok-Klina area, Gorazdevac near Pec, Svinjare, Klokot, Novo brdo, Zjum, Donja i Gornja Gusterica, Susica, Badavac, Bresje, Vrbovac, Vitina, Cernice (Gnjilane municipality), Dobrusa, Veliko Ropotovo (Kosovska Kamenica municipality), Partes (Gnjilane municipality), Pasjane (Gnjilane municipality), Ljestar, Budriga, Dobrotin (Lipljan municipality), Grncar, Binac, Ranilug, Silovo, Odovce, Rajanovce, Bosce, Caglavica, Paravolo, Lebane, Gojbulja, the villages in the area of Gora municipality: Brodosvce, Belobrod, Kukavce - frequent attacks on homes of Goranci, Muslims and Albanians loyal citizens of the FR of Yugoslavia.

All this runs counter to assertions of UNMIK and KFOR about the disarming of the terrorist "KLA".

Sieges of neighbourhoods: Gadnje, Orahovac and Velika Hoca, Koretin, villages around Gnjilane, Priluzje, Gornja Srbica, Gorazdevac. About 3500 Serbs, residents of Orahovac, have been living for more that seven months since the deployment of KFOR and UNMIK in the only concentration camp in Europe after the Second World War - under the siege of the terrorist "KLA".

Armed threats against villages and terror committed on a daily basis against non-Albanian population: Ugljari, Srpski Babus, Stimlje, Novo Selo, Bresje, the area around Kosovo Polje, Milosevo (against which an armed attack was carried out), village of Zebnice (dramatic humanitarian situation), the majority of the mainly Croatian Catholic population who lived in the villages of Letinice, Vrnez, Vrnavo Kolo and Sasare have moved out, Drenovac (50 Serbs massacred), village of Cernica (series of incidents in which members of the US contingent of KFOR maltreated Serbs), Pozaranje, Gotovusa, Gatnje, Zubin Potok, Veliki Alas, Vrelo i Radevo.

The looted Serb villages from which the residents were forced out: Muzicani, Slivovo, Orlovic, Dragas, the area around Kosovo Polje, Sofalija, Livadice, Mirovac, Sirinicka Zupa, Medregovac, Grace, Zociste, Sofalije, Dragoljevac, Tomance, Koretin, Lestar, Donja Sipasnica.

Serb neighborhoods set on fire: Istok, Klina, Donja Lapastica, Obranca, Velika Reka, Perane, Lause, villages in the area around Podujevo, Grace, Donja Dubica, Zociste, Orahovac, Naklo, Vitomirice, Belo Polje, Kojlovice, Alos-Toplicane, Krajiste, Rudnik, Donji Strmac, Goles (Lipljan municipality), Orlovic (Pristina municipality), Krpimej and Lausa (Podujevo municipality), Muzicane (all Serb houses burned down), Zaimovo, Denovac, Lesjane, Gornje i Donje Nerodimlje (all Serb houses looted and then burned down), Sinaja (Istok municipality), Balovac, Mali Talinovic, Ljubizda, Klobuka (Kosovska Kamenica municipality).

Registered number of homes burned down: about 50.000 houses belonging to Serbs, Roma, Muslims Goranci and other non-Albanians were burned down in Kosovo and Metohija.

We are kindly asking you to take all necessary measures within your mandate and to inform the Commission on Human Rights in respect of the afore mentioned.

Please accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Branko Brankovic
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.